

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

The Monitor's view

Who owns the oceans?

The risky practice of unilaterally claiming vast tracts of the world's oceans continues unabated, raising as many problems as it solves. New lines are being inked in on maritime maps that say, in effect, "No trespassing in 200-mile limit." Or "Fishing only by permission and within quota limits."

Latest to join the parade of "every man for himself" on sea restrictions is the Soviet Union, which early in December announced extension of its offshore fishing limit to 200 miles. On January 1, Canada's 200-mile fishing limit went into effect with the United States following suit in March. Others recently taking similar steps include Norway, Iceland, South Africa, France, Mexico, and Guatemala.

In some cases, these broader ocean jurisdictions overlap with other nations' claims. In others, a deadline has been set for working out agreements to continue fishing in the other fellow's zone. In a few instances, nations have indicated they will refuse to accept quotas on fishing laid down by coastal powers.

The risks of continuing this virtual ocean anarchy are plain, even when only fishing rights are concerned. There is the difficulty of working out bilateral agreements nation by nation on how many of which kinds of fish can be caught where. And the historic rights of certain nations to fish in distant waters also raise problems. It certainly would be more efficient

to work from an international agreement than piecemeal rules.

Beyond fishing rights lies the pressing problem of regulating the mining of deep-sea beds for their valuable mineral deposits. The fishing zones are also 200-mile economic zones, and landlocked or undeveloped nations feel they should get a share of the seabed treasures.

Solving such problems is not easy, as the failure of the United Nations Law of the Sea Conference to reach agreement after three years and five international sessions demonstrates. But the unfortunate result of going ahead unilaterally is not an agreed law of the sea, but a jumble of national statutes that are potential trouble-brooders, as the confrontations between Britain and Ireland have shown.

All of which highlights the urgent need for the Law of the Sea Conference, which reconvenes next May, to end the marathon dispute between developed and developing nations and produce an acceptable comprehensive treaty. Otherwise, the developed powers are left with restricted zones wherein their rights and ownership have not yet been adequately defined or accepted. And lesser nations may be left without a rightful share of the sea's wealth.

With the risks of further delay so apparent, it is high time for this particular impasse to be faced and broken.

Ford and Puerto Rico

Well-intentioned but ill-advised — we agree with this congressional reaction to President Ford's proposal that Puerto Rico be made his country's 51st state.

President Ford can hardly be challenged on his defense of the timing of the announcement as ruling out political imputations. It was good to hear him deny that his recommendation derived from the possible federalizing of Puerto Rico's offshore oil, which would have been out of keeping with the spirit of his fine stated motive.

This motive was to make permanent the common bonds between the people of the United States and the people of Puerto Rico. And there is much to be said for reaffirming these bonds in a period when a vociferous minority, egged on by Cuba, demands independence contrary to the wishes of most Puerto Ricans.

Still, the statehood proposal was an awkward package for a departing President to leave on the doorstep of his successor. President-Elect Carter seemed as surprised as the Puerto Ricans and everybody else. Both he and the first responses from Puerto Rico are surely correct when they say that any move for statehood should come from the Puerto Ricans rather than Washington.

As of the latest plebiscite in 1967, more than 60 percent of the Puerto Ricans favored the present commonwealth status. This means that the people are U.S. citizens with such obligations as serving in the armed forces when called upon but without having to pay federal taxes — and without receiving certain benefits or having voting representation in Congress.

The statehood issue has been played down even by the new Puerto Rican Governor, Carlos Romero Barceló, whose party favors statehood. He cautiously welcomed Mr. Ford's sentiment. But he was also reported to have been embarrassed by the Ford initiative coming right on the brink of the Governor's taking office.

To seek statehood would certainly be an eventual option for Puerto Rico. But as recently as 1975, after long study, a joint U.S.-Puerto Rican advisory group recommended not statehood but a compact of permanent union. Mr. Ford said such a compact would not advance freedom and opportunity for the Puerto Ricans "as rapidly as it might." However, the compact does seem to provide a sound basis for moving forward as long as the Puerto Ricans themselves do not express a preference for statehood.

In the Rhodes tradition

For women, this has been a year of breaking down the barriers that once guarded certain male-only sanctuaries. First it was West Point, Annapolis, and the Air Force Academy that opened their doors to women candidates. Now another milestone has been passed with the naming of 13 women among the 32 successful Rhodes Scholarship applicants this year. It was the first time since the scholarships were established in 1902 under the will of Cecil Rhodes that women were eligible.

We are glad that this restriction has been lifted — and consider it proper that the women were selected on the basis of equal competition with male applicants.

Rhodes trustees, to their credit, managed to get the restrictions lifted under Britain's Sex

Discrimination Act, which enabled them to ask the British Government to amend the Rhodes will. It was his bequest of £3 million that instituted a scholarship scheme which has brought young men from many lands to study at Oxford University. As a financier, statesman, and empire builder in Africa, Cecil Rhodes staked out the one-time colony of Rhodesia, now unilaterally independent.

For every successful applicant, male or female, over the years there have been scores of others, almost as gifted in intellectual attainment, character, leadership, and physical vigor (which are the basis for selection) as those who won. We wish the winners, including the 13 feminine trail-blazers, well in their years of study in England. The losers, one suspects, will do very well elsewhere, for the competition is keen even to get nominated for a Rhodes.

Meanwhile, our guess is that Cecil Rhodes, who knew a lot about the difficulties of pioneering, would have understood.

Monday, January 10, 1977
'He's moving, look out . . . to arms everybody'



Behind China's present turmoil

These reports of violence and internal disorders in China, some of which may be old incidents hauled out for fresh comment, along with new promises of an era of freedom and progress, all appear to be part of the new regime's effort to consolidate its power and popularity.

Prime Minister Hua Guofeng wants latitude to make the necessary changes to modernize China and meet its economic challenges. This, in a sense, is a reaffirmation of the late Chairman Mao's objective of transforming China into an advanced nation by the end of this century.

In this effort, the alleged misdeeds of the disgraced "gang of four," which includes Mao's widow, Chiang Ching, are proving most convenient. Disturbances past or recent can be blamed on radicals under her leadership. Her group also can be accused of hampering production and ignoring the people's welfare. The implication is that the radicals are so rigid in their ideology, so strict in their dogmatism, that they would have denied Hua and his followers the flexibility they need to improve China.

Casals returns

It would have gladdened the heart of Pablo Casals to witness the celebrations and cheers in honor of him in his native Catalonia on the 100th anniversary of his birth. Not only because they reflected a people's warm homage to a great artist and humanist. But because they ringingly represent one more step in Spain's gradual move toward full-blown democracy.

That, above all, is what Casals yearned for from the time he left Franco's Spain in 1939. Down through the years he became a glowing symbol of resistance to oppression. He would return to Spain, he said, only when a popular government came to power.

For millions, Casals' glorious musicmaking kept alive that hope. Now, the exile has returned.

The radicals, in short, are the scapegoats being used to consolidate the new man in power. References to violence and the suggestion that Mrs. Mao and her cohorts were responsible for it will make it easier for the present Peking rulers to bind out still potential foes for the radicals, if they choose. And one remembers that the late Chairman Mao often ordered — and used — purges in China to keep alive a sense of tension, to bring dissidents under control, and incidentally to keep his own authority unchallenged.

Today, Hua Guofeng already has the title and trappings of power. He is chairman of the powerful Chinese Communist Party, which is the seat of political control. He is chairman of the key military committee, which means the armed forces will back his moves. And he is Prime Minister, from which office he can name his subordinates and manage the day-to-day operation of the country.

But as the new leader of a nation that lost two of its great figures in the past year, Hua still needs to build his image by justifying or popularizing the steps he has taken or plans to take. He is following the classic practice of a new man in power — using one-time opponents as whipping boys, after falling from power bid to take the helm after Mao's demise last September.

Reported disorders in the huge rice-bowl province of Sichuan, in Paoing, near Peking, in Wuhan and elsewhere, all may prove to be the kind of political turmoil acceptable to a new leader before a new leadership can become firmly entrenched. Such incidents provide an atmosphere for the government in its New Year's messages to claim that the situation is "steadily improving" and will continue to develop "faster and better than people can now anticipate." It is the backdrop for the leaders' promise of "a completely new situation" of political "liveliness" and economic prosperity now that the radical threat has been put down.

It is, in a word, China operating in its usual inscrutable way to hide the true significance of what is really taking place there.

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Let's give our children a bright future say Ulster Peace People

Ulster: help for terrorists caught in webs of violence

By Jonathan Harsch
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

Northern Ireland's peace movement has come up with a plan it hopes will provide a way of escape for teen-agers and others caught up in the province's web of terrorism and violence.

An "escape officer" will be appointed for each of the local peace groups the People for Peace is organizing. (People for Peace is the name now given to the stop-the-violence movement started last summer by Mairead Corrigan and Mrs. Betty Williams.)

The mission of the escape officers will be to find a way out for those who joined one of Northern Ireland's many terrorist and paramilitary organizations. These people meet to escape from a past forced on them by conditions in the province, a past they should not be blamed for, People for Peace says.

Reflecting a similar approach, two prominent churchmen in the Republic of Ireland have called for forgetting the past as a first step toward finding a solution for Northern Ireland.

The Rev. Enda McDonagh, professor of moral theology at Maynooth near Dublin, said Jan. 5 that Irishmen must update their political goals and methods by at least 50 years.

The Rev. McDonagh rejected violence as either a legitimate or effective means of bringing about needed change. Instead, he said, Ireland should adapt the nonviolent means used elsewhere today to fit the Irish situation.

Dr. Cahal Daly, Bishop of Ardagh and Clonmacnois, issued an equally strong condemnation of violence in a New Year's message. Like the Rev. McDonagh, Dr. Daly praised the Northern Ireland peace movement.

He said the peace workers' mission and their place in history will have been to promote a climate in which governments and politicians can resume their task — to work out just and acceptable political solutions.

Dr. Daly charged the British Government with producing a political vacuum in Northern Ireland and with attempting the public there by crude military tactics.

His charge that Northern Ireland's British rulers are guilty of a lamentable desertion from responsibility brought a sharp rebuke from The Times (London).

A Times editorial said the bishop follows the logic of every parlor revolutionary in equating force used for the purpose of subversion with force used by legitimate authority. Yet the editorial acknowledged that the British Government has decided to leave constitutionmaking in abeyance for the moment.

The point stressed by Dr. Daly, the Rev. McDonagh, and by the People for Peace is that political action is needed now in Northern Ireland. All think political advancement is possible, despite persistent violence, if past mistakes are left behind.

Dr. Daly said the illegal Irish Republican Army's present campaign consolidates division and hostility and Northern Irish Roman Catholics are the chief casualties. Protestant terrorism is the totally foreseeable and predictable consequence of IRA violence, he added.

Carter honeymoon: happy start, but . . .

Critics circle the White House

By Lindfrey Spertling Jr.
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor
Washington

The President-Elect now faces what leaders of both parties seem to agree will be an extended honeymoon period before his critics begin to snap at him.

New Monitor samplings of top Republicans and Democrats here and around the United States indicate:

1. The Republicans in Congress and elsewhere are saying:

(A) The American public will feel we are being unfair to Mr. Carter if we fault him too soon.

(B) Mr. Carter's Cabinet choices and his economic program are sufficiently satisfactory to cause us to feel we can find areas of cooperation with him.

(C) We are such a tiny minority in the power structure, at every level of government including Congress, that we will have to wait until there is evidence of dissent welling up from a substantial element of the public before we move on the attack. Otherwise, we may find that our criticism will be absolutely ineffective — like blowing in the wind.

2. And Democrats who might be the President's critics — liberals who may feel the economic package is not sufficiently stimulative, members of labor who want a bigger jobs program, and others — seem likely now to hold their fire for some time to come.

One leading political analyst says that Mr. Carter, "unless he makes some tremendous blunder," may get a "free ride" from his critics for a long, long time.

This analyst says it might be even "a year or two" before Mr. Carter begins to feel the heat from either the right wing or the left wing — or both.

Already, too, there are clear expressions of the Carter "honeymoon." Among them:

• Although Congress is looking hard at some of the President-Elect's appointments — particularly his attorney general, Griffin Bell, and the man he has named to direct the CIA, Theo-



Ready or not, here comes Carter

dore Sorenson — the indication is that all will be confirmed.

• Republican leaders in Congress are saying there will be no hard-fought battle with the President over his economic package.

That is, there will be some alternative GOP plan and certainly some discussion and argument, but no "great debate" is imminent.

• Editorials from the media around the country are reported to be either favorable to Mr. Carter, his appointments, and early plans, or to take a "wait and see" approach.

Cartoonists also are reported to be finding it difficult to portray Mr. Carter in ways that pinpoint negative characteristics. Many cartoons are, thus far, more photographic than caricature.

How Helen Suzman sees the tragedies of S. Africa

By Jane Goodwin
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor
Johannesburg



By Sven Simon

Mrs. Suzman: champion of civil rights

• If there is a revolution in South Africa, it is unlikely that black moderates will come to power.

• The era of violence inside black townships is probably over and blacks will turn to urban violence (against whites).

• A great number of trained white professionals are leaving South Africa and this is a "major tragedy" for the country. These are some of the points made by Mrs. Helen Suzman, a leading champion of civil rights in the South African Parliament, in an interview with this correspondent.

Mrs. Suzman, a member of the Progressive Reform Party, has for 24 years been one of the most eloquent voices raised against the ruling National Party of Prime Minister John Vorster.

Referring to South Africa's many primitive and uncivilized Africans, Mrs. Suzman said: "Please turn to Page 12."

Highlights



ENDANGERED SPECIES. Man must choose which ocean mammals to save, according to a world meeting of marine experts. Page 19

THE APPEAL OF COMMUNISM. "I joined the Communist Party because... if you are looking for a way to change society in an orderly manner, this is the only way." Monitor correspondent Takashi Oka, has found more and more young people in Europe and Japan who believe communism meets their desire for political morality. Page 16

MOSCOW'S TERRORISM. Soviet officials fear that last week's subway explosion may encourage other dissident violence. And since such violence is thought to be copied from the West, it is expected to strengthen the hand of those who oppose freer outside contact. Page 9

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FOCUS

How Peking editors snip history

By Ross H. Munro

It happened recently in a history class at Peking University. A student, thinking his professor's rendition of certain events in China early this century was incomplete and extremely slanted toward a Communist viewpoint, politely asked the professor whether a historian shouldn't try to tell the whole story, in other words, the truth.

The professor said in effect that this was a reactionary point of view. The historian in China does not try to tell the whole story, he said. The historian serves the cause of revolution as defined by the Communist Party.

So, it might be said, does the Chinese film editor.

In a technical tour de force the Chinese have put together a two-hour film documentary on the mourning for Chairman Mao Tse-tung last September without once showing his widow or the three other leading radicals who played a central role in the events but were purged less than a month later.

Even the funeral wreath from Mao's widow, Chiang Ching, which had stood at the foot of Mao's bier for a week, has been snipped out of sight. The wreath has become nonhistory on the cutting room floor.

The film, entitled "Eternal Glory to the Great Leader and Teacher Chairman Mao Tse-tung," shows thousands upon thousands

of mourners coming to the Great Hall of the People to pay their last respects to Mao. But the camera shuts that scene out, showing the mourners filing past Mme. Mao or other members of the radical "gang of four" — have all been cut out. There are light close-ups of Hua Kuo-feng, who emerged as Chairman of the Communist Party in the power struggle that saw the purging of the four.

The film editors accomplished even greater feats in their handling of the outdoor memorial rally for Mao Tse-tung on Sept. 18. As Mr. Hua read his speech of tribute to Mao, it might be recalled, the young Shanghai radical Wang Hung-wen loomed over his left shoulder, peering at Mr. Hua's text as if eager to know what he was about to read.

However, one cameraman, whose future seems assured, shot a few minutes of Mr. Hua from an opposite angle, which cuts the young Mr. Wang out of the frame. All that can be seen of Mr. Wang is the barest sliver of his shoulder now and then. This is the only shot of Mr. Hua speaking. For the rest of the Hua speech only his voice is heard, as scenes are shown of the crowd in Tien An Men Square and of crowds in various provincial and regional capitals where simultaneous memorial rallies were held.

Another filmed tribute, this one to the

late Premier Chen En-lai, also relies on the film editor to eliminate a political problem. The film has been released this week as one of many tributes being paid to Premier Chen on the first anniversary of his death.

The problem here is that the man who delivered the tribute to Premier Chen at the memorial service Jan. 15 was none other than Teng Hsiao-ping, who has not made a formal public appearance since that date. When the radicals were riding high last spring Mr. Teng was purged. He was labeled counter-revolutionary by, among others, the current party chairman, Mr. Hua. There hasn't been a single negative reference in the press to Mr. Teng for a month, but there have been no positive references, either.

A few foreigners who have already seen the Chen movie say viewers neither see Mr. Teng nor hear his voice. The camera wanders around the room where the memorial service was held and an announcer is heard reading part of Mr. Teng's speech, they say.

Many diplomats here are convinced that a strong faction to the political right of Mr. Hua is pushing him very hard to bring Mr. Teng back to power. The film, as described by those who have seen it, suggests the pro-Teng element has still not succeeded. The consensus among foreign analysts here is that if Mr. Teng does come back in a senior party or government position, then he and not Mr. Hua will be the real power in China.

—1977 Toronto Globe and Mail

Why Britain is in trouble: a matter of noble aims

By Jacqueline Kamm

As Britain prepares to meet the conditions of its most recent foreign loan, it will not do for the rest of the world to be smug. The British problem is the world economic problem writ large and happening in a country too open to connect the fact of its occurrence and too poor to afford it.

What's wrong in Britain is not that the country is trying to provide too much health care and social services; these services are actually more meager in Britain than in other advanced countries. Nor is it that the government does too much "planning"; planning in Britain is actually quite haphazard. Nor is it that labor's demands are unreasonable; these demands mainly reflect workers' attempts to protect themselves against chronic inflation produced by government policies.

It is not that there is too much "socialism" or too much planning or even too much government. It is simply that the British Government has been doing too much for too long of what almost all modern governments do — financing heavy capital projects which yield low returns.

From the African groundnuts project of the 1940s to the Concorde fiasco of the 1970s, Britain has been in the business of putting huge amounts of public money where no private investments would ever go. The purposes of these undertakings have been uniformly noble, whether they were to reduce unemployment in declining areas or to provide cheap energy for British factories or to revive floundering industries.

These noble and uneconomic purposes have, moreover, been accomplished almost without fail — the projects have been completed and are, as expected, realizing virtually no payoff whatever. The Concorde is flying, and continuing to add to its billions of pounds of red ink. The public housing authorities continue to demolish usable housing. The energy development programs continue to gobble massive funds.

A Brookings Institution study of several years ago concluded that the British attempts to subsidize cheap energy and unprofitable ventures in aircraft, housing, and shipbuilding were creating economic problems. In a recent Fortune article, Prof. Peter T. Bauer of the London School of Economics comes to much the same conclusion: that Britain is suffering from "the practice of economics without cost" — that is, heavy public commitment to



Were the demands of British labor so unreasonable?

programs whose returns do not justify their costs.

The truism incredibly overlooked by British policymakers is that it is impossible to achieve growth in an economy which is taxing resources away from productive sectors and devoting them to less productive or nonproductive uses. Investing productive resources in projects having low, or negative, returns squanders the national wealth and lowers the national output.

But by far the most disturbing fact about the British case is that it is not exceptional. These same policies are followed in varying degrees by governments in almost all countries. From oversized freeways in Mexico to overpriced sewers in California to grandiose steel plants in India, boondoggles have a fatal attraction for government planners. It is ironic that these

wasteful public planning have been more openly acknowledged in the Soviet Union, where the 1955 reforms attempted unsuccessfully to correct them, than in the West.

Thus far, Western policymakers have admitted no failures. Evidently the truth has been rather easy in the United States, where its vast wealth permits a level of public waste which would be intolerable in a poorer country. The poorer countries, meantime, can blame their failure on the so-called population "explosion." And as for Britain, there are so many alternative rationalizations of the British problem and so many foreign powers willing to underwrite the recurrent mistakes, that the moment of truth may be delayed a good bit longer.

Mrs. Kamm is professor of economics at Humboldt State University in California.

Communists tighten control on East Berlin

By David Nuteb
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

A few more steps have been added to the delicate diplomatic dance that goes on almost constantly over Berlin.

In sequence, what has happened is this: the East German Foreign Ministry put out a New Year's declaration stating that the 1971 four-power agreement does not apply to East Berlin. This claim is nothing new, but the phrasing of the statement, some analysts said, had an air of "finality" to it.

The four-power agreement, signed in 1971 by the Soviet Union, the United States, Britain, and France, aimed at easing tensions over Greater Berlin in general and at improving ties between the Western sectors of Berlin and West Germany.

The agreement names the western sectors of Berlin specifically, but it does not name West Berlin or the eastern sector as such. It refers to "the relevant area" and the "situation which has developed in the area" — terminology that presupposes differences in legal views.

The essential point here is that East Germany, with a nod from the Soviet Union, claims that East Berlin is the capital of East Germany and not affected by the four-power agreement and hence not under the control of the four countries together, as was the case de facto after World War II.

In addition to the statement, East Germany has taken two specific steps:

• Since Jan. 1 it has required all foreign visitors entering East Berlin from West Berlin to

obtain a visa if they plan to stay 24 hours or longer. (West Germans and West Berliners already had to obtain a visa.) Previously non-Germans could enter East Berlin for 24 hours without a visa.

• It has closed the control points it previously had on East Berlin's city limits where travelers crossed into other East German areas.

The visa requirement is mainly a technical change. No prior application will be necessary and the processing at the border apparently will not take any longer.

But the new measure will give East Germany more control in two areas: over the entry of foreign workers from West Berlin in brief visits, and over the activity of newspapermen who often go into East Berlin for a day at a time.

Foreign workers — Greeks, Turks, and others — with jobs in West Berlin frequently go to East Berlin to stay overnight. They often take East German marks with them, bought at a bargain rate in the Western sectors, to spend on inexpensive East German goods.

The control points on the city limits that East Germany has closed had made clear the special status of Berlin.

East Germans were not stopped there, but foreign vehicles were regularly checked. Now, presumably, with visas being issued for all who enter East Berlin, there will be no need to have these checkpoints.

As a result of these moves, the three Western allies sent a statement to Moscow reemphasizing the Soviet Union that it is responsible for upholding the four-power agreement, especially in regard to changing the status of Berlin.

Mushrooming Soviet embassy worries Lisbon

By Helen Gibson
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

A controversial "Berlin wall" around the East German Embassy here and an accelerating influx of Soviet diplomats into Lisbon has started to alarm some Portuguese officials.

Sources say that one or two new Soviet diplomats are arriving every week in Lisbon to take up duties at the mushrooming embassy.

"It is a never-ending rhythm," one official said. "We are beginning to wonder why they need so many people."

Even before the new influx, the Soviets maintained the biggest embassy staff here, with 300 Russians. Published reports said this figure is expected to rise to 700 in the near future. In preparation for the expansion, a vast building plot has been bought next to the rather ugly concrete embassy block.

In contrast to the Soviet Embassy numbers, the Americans have a staff of 80 at their embassy, including secretaries, the Marine guards, and members of the Military Assistance Group linked to NATO. At the British Embassy there are 26 Britons, including the honorary chaplain.

The Soviet buildup has coincided with a mounting controversy over a wall the East Germans have built halfway across the sidewalk around their embassy.

The city's former Communist-controlled municipal council allowed the East Germans to build the wall on public land during Portugal's revolutionary heyday in 1974-75. When the Socialists subsequently took over the council, they told the embassy the wall would have to be demolished by Dec. 20. The East German ambassador agreed, but asked for the deadline to be extended until Jan. 3. That deadline has passed and the wall is still standing, to the growing irritation of the government and the press.

"Why should they be allowed to build a fence on public property?" one official asked. "This isn't Berlin. What are they trying to protect?"

One newspaper said the reason for it was a national wall complex on the part of the East Germans.

The wall confrontation is the second time the East Germans have caused a diplomatic flurry in Portugal. The first was last year when customs officials temporarily refused to release a pile of crates marked for the East German Embassy that contained very sophisticated and powerful radio equipment.

There is one group in Portugal that evinces no surprise at the size of the Soviet bloc's presence here. The small pro-Chinese, Marxist-Leninist Communist Party — the only one officially recognized by China — has been warning the country for the past two years that Russian KGB agents are operating in Portugal by the hundreds. For them, the Moscow-faithful Portuguese Communist Party, headed by Alvaro Cunhal, are "social fascists" or sometimes "Nazi-Communists," and Moscow itself the "headquarters of social imperialism."

A number of the pro-Chinese party's militants work at Lisbon airport, and they maintain that the Soviet Union has more than 120 accredited diplomatic couriers flying in and out of Portugal.

This pro-Chinese party, though small, is accorded a surprising respect by many top-level military men and politicians.

Meanwhile, one pro-Soviet group, whom some suspected of being more than simply the Soviet-Portugal Friendship Association it claimed, last month defused the doubters' suspicions. The association decided to close down because of the hostility of the Communist Party.

A statement issued after a general meeting of the association said the Communist Party leadership objected to the group's nonpartisan stand on local politics.

Sorry state of justice worries Italy's prosecutor

By David Willey
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

A severe indictment of the state of justice in Italy has been made by Italy's senior public prosecutor.

Speaking at a ceremony here marking the start of the new judicial year, Ubaldo Bocella, chief public prosecutor at the Court of Appeal, said three-quarters of crimes in Italy remain unsolved and cases for which prosecution do take place are held up by a logjam of some 2 million criminal cases being processed by the courts.

The Rome daily newspaper Il Messaggero commented that the number of pending trials has increased sixfold in the last 15 years. The law of prescription will soon provide an automatic amnesty for criminals, the newspaper said.

Mr. Bocella said crimes of violence have shown a continuing increase. There were 1,591 murders committed in Italy in 1976, an increase of 10 percent on the previous year. Kidnapping, armed robbery, and rape also showed significant increases.

He blamed "the fearful loosening of family ties, the influence of obscene books and performances, and the exaltation of physical violence."

Thirty-nine policemen were killed and 2,153 injured in the performance of their duties last year. Mr. Bocella said the criminals' hope that they could get away without punishment is encouraged by the high proportion of unsolved crimes, by the leniency of punishments handed out by judges, and by general lassitude in both the prevention of crime and the punishment of criminals.

Within 48 hours of his gloomy review of criminality in Italy there had been two major jailbreaks — a mass escape of 13 convicts from

the jail in Treviso near Venice and another of four prisoners from the town of Fossombrone, near Pesaro on the Adriatic coast. Convicts held up prison warders at gun- or knife-point almost every week.

Almost 400 prisoners escaped last year and 4 percent of those allowed to leave jail on parole never returned. A recent newspaper interview by the Attorney General, Francesco Donat Cattin, about the sorry state of Italy's prisons was headlined: "Why you can check in and out of Italian prisons like hotels."

The minister said the real reason was unwillingness of the government to spend more money on modernizing the prison service.

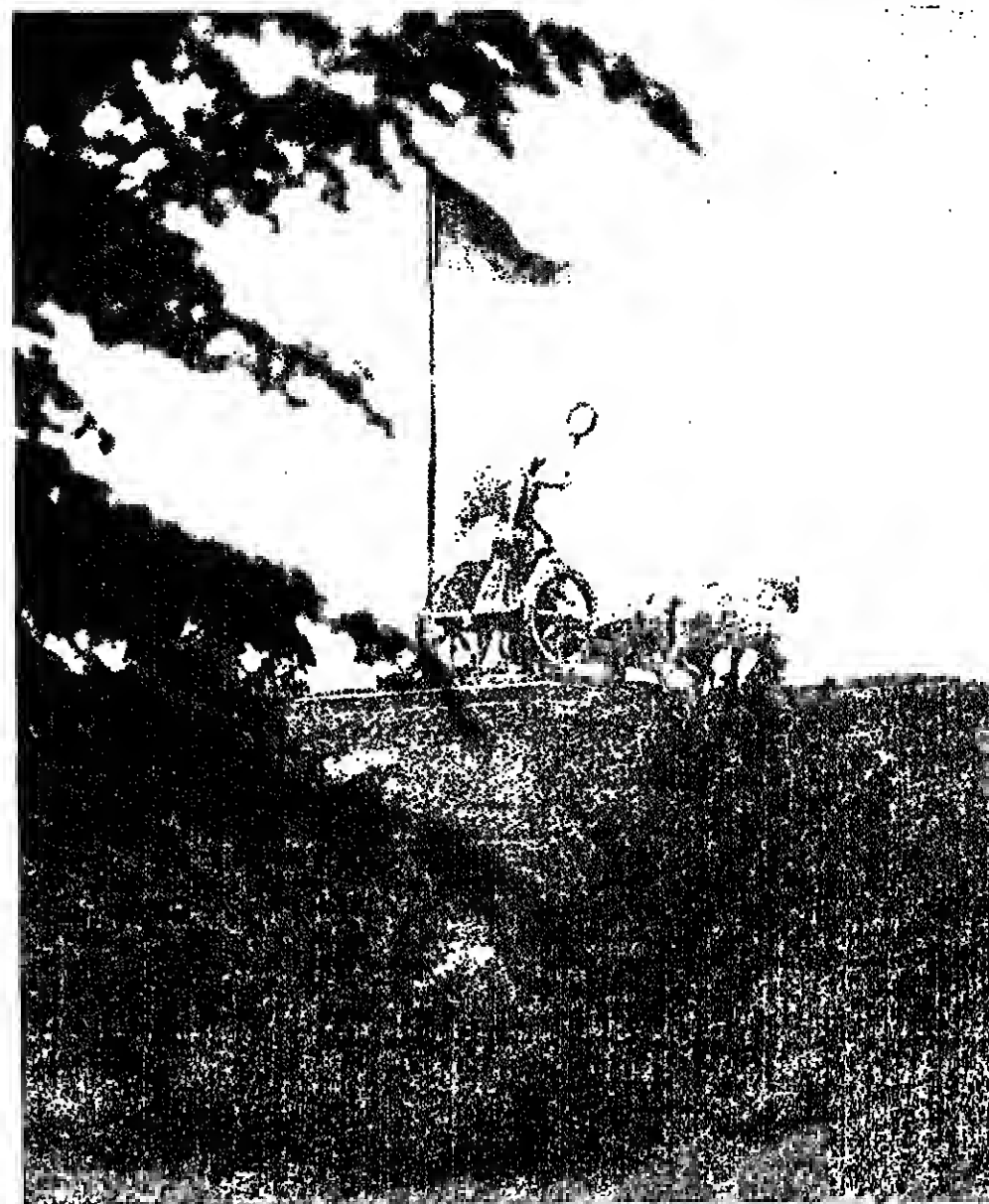
Two Italian judges have been murdered in the past year by urban guerrillas calling themselves the Red Brigades. This organization has declared war on Italian society and succeeds in "springing" a considerable number of its leaders from jail. One Red Brigade leader, Antonio Marrocco, was among those who escaped from the jail at Fossombrone.

Poor pay and insufficient numbers of warders make escaping from Italian prisons relatively easy. There were only 11 prison officers on duty at Treviso prison to guard 220 prisoners on the night of the recent breakout. The governor of the prison in Treviso, said all the prisoners could have escaped if they had wanted to. He pointed out the easiest escape route in a nationwide television interview. Many of the cells are equipped with television.

There are about 33,000 prisoners in Italian jails, two-thirds of whom are still awaiting trial due to the slowness in the administration of justice.

There is a huge logjam in civil cases, too. Mr. Bocella said there is a backlog of more than 1 million suits awaiting trial, piling in the high costs of providing judges and the slow and antiquated machinery of justice. At the moment it takes a civil case an average of two years to be heard.

Europe



More red tape hampers movement between East and West Berlin

Europe

Cinemas showing Entebbe films draw bomb threats

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Athens
Two of the various Entebbe films, celebrating the Israeli rescue of the hijacked French-airliner passengers in Uganda last July, are playing to varied audiences in Europe, the Middle East, and Africa.

Reactions to Warner Brothers' "Victory at Entebbe" and Twentieth-Century Fox's "Raid on Entebbe" have been equally varied, ranging from bombs placed in cinemas from Athens to Düsseldorf and ridicule in Israel. In Uganda President Idi Amin's reported statement that "victory" was meaningless.

In Athens, all but one of seven cinemas showing "Victory" stopped the film after a few days of telephoned bomb threats, mainly from people purporting to be Palestinian sympathizers, and discovery of three unexploded bombs. The one cinema still showing it by Jan. 8 happened to be located in the basement of Piraeus police headquarters. It was well protected by plainclothes detectives who frisked patrons and checked their identities.

Smaller threats halted the film in Rome. In West Germany, two people were arrested after fire bombs were found and defused in Aachen and Düsseldorf cinemas. Responsibility there was claimed by a group calling itself "Revolutionary Cells - Fighters for a Free Palestine."

The British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) news correspondent in Israel reported the jeers of young Israeli soldiers in Tel Aviv movie houses when Charles Bronson, playing Israeli Brig. Gen. Dan Shonit, commanding the Entebbe task force in the "Raid" version,

watched with satisfaction as the rescue team in the Uganda-bound transport plane began a low murmuring song that rose to a great hand-clapping chant, anticipating the coming triumph.

In "Raid," a table-thumping Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin is played forcefully by Peter Finch, in contrast to a more retiring Anthony Hopkins who was the Prime Minister's role in "Victory." Hopkins is a more hesitant and self-effacing Rabin who defers to a much tougher Burt Lancaster as Defense Minister Shimon Peres.

Glora Rejwan, an Israeli film distributor, cabled Uganda President Amin to invite him to "Raid's" Israeli premiere. Gen. Amin then telephoned his old friend, retired Israeli Lt. Col. Baruch Bar-Lev, with whom he took paratroop training, to ask whether the invitation was genuine or whether someone was just pulling his leg. Mr. Rejwan said he had invited the real-life prototypes of all the principals, including Gen. Amin, who declined. Uganda Radio quoted President Amin as saying Victory was "meaningless because there is no truth in it."

One thoughtful European comment was that of British film critic Russell Davies, in the Jan. 9 Observer of London: "Who needs this stuff? Film producers, yes, and possibly some expatriate Jewish audiences, too, to keep their idea of Israel more actively alive. But Israel doesn't need it, and the Middle East as a whole even less; because what is at stake of all is that under the elaborate disguise of a commando-cum-disaster movie the real problem of Palestine's future, and of the elements of justice in the Palestinian case, will be even harder to isolate, let alone resolve."

Frosty Hungarian-Romanian relations warm up 1°

By Eric Bourne
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Vienna
Two Communist countries, Hungary and Romania, have signed an accord on developing "human contacts" across their common border.

It must seem surprising to many that such a formal step is necessary between countries also having a common socio-political ideology.

But the agreement is intended—in theory, with practice yet to show—to "unfreeze" what for three postwar decades has been the least "open" frontier in Eastern Europe.

The background is Romania's reserved attitude toward minority status in general and, specifically, toward its 1.8 million Hungarians living in northern Transylvania, adjacent to Hungary itself.

This is the historically disputed region which Hitler "awarded" to Hungary in 1940 for its support of the axis.

It was returned to Romania in 1945, partly as a result of a unilateral Soviet action to boost the communist-dominated government installed in Romania some months before the war ended and partly in fulfillment of a promise by the Western allies when Romania "changed sides."

Over the years, there has been evidence of recurrent unrest within the minority and resentment in Hungary over discriminations and difficulties encountered by Hungarians in Transylvania in education, housing, and employment.

There also have been frequent complaints over Romania's restraints on minority ties with family branches in Hungary and the severe limitations imposed, for example, on the import of Hungarian news and cultural media and books.

For years, the Budapest government has limited itself to periodic low-key diplomatic representations on these issues. It would, officials say, be quite satisfied if Hungarians in Romania were accorded the same rights as the half-million Hungarians domiciled in southern Yugoslavia.

And since the preparatory period and the

signing at Helsinki last year of the European Declaration on Security and Cooperation, Hungary has more actively and openly pressed Romania to follow this line.

Romania's restricted view on such rights—including emigration—has been a matter of concern to Western governments as well as to Romania's neighbor and ally, Hungary.

The two-year-old trade agreement with the United States, including "most favored nation" concessions for Romanian goods, is conditional on greater Romanian observance of human rights and reuniting of families and also on more flexibility in the matter of emigration, especially of Jews.

Following the Polish Government's treaty with West Germany for the repatriation of ethnic Germans in Poland, Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu showed increasing sensitivity over similar repatriation desires expressed among his 600,000-strong German minority.

"Reuniting families," says Mr. Ceausescu "can be solved both ways, i.e., by relatives coming to Romania." All the national minorities, he insists, are "part of Romania" and the German minority's roots go back 800 years—"their place is here on this soil!"

Though something has been done to satisfy American and, to a lesser extent, West European concern on the various human-rights issues raised, Mr. Ceausescu has made clear that Germans especially will not be allowed to emigrate in any numbers.

Recently, however, there have been not only promises of more industries, more housing, etc., in the big minority communities, but indications also of greater recognition, though qualified, of minority cultural rights as reflected by the Helsinki Declaration.

The agreement with Hungary—reached in a two-day meeting between the prime ministers of the two countries—is a first concrete example.

It includes assurances regarding the status of the minority in Romania's public and social life and looks to increased popular exchanges, both by tourist groups and individuals, including some easing at least of Romania's past restrictions on opportunities for divided family visits.



By Gordon N. Conner, chief photographer

The Acropolis: pollution is damaging it

UNESCO fights to save Acropolis

By Peter S. Metlas
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Albans
UNESCO (the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization) has launched a worldwide campaign to save the 2,500-year-old Acropolis from irreparable damage, caused mainly by atmospheric pollution.

The campaign opened with an appeal delivered from the rock of the Acropolis Jan. 10 by UNESCO director-general Amadou Mahtar M'bow of Senegal.

Mr. M'bow said: "This magnificent monument, on which Ictinon and Phidias left the imprint of their genius, is threatened with destruction as a result of the damage which industrial civilization has increasingly inflicted on it for a number of years past."

The damage has reached such proportions that the temples, sculptures, and foundations no longer can be preserved unless a vast and complex program of conservation is undertaken without delay, he said. The cost of the work could not be borne by the Greek Government alone.

He appealed to artists, scientists, institutions, and people everywhere to contribute their talents and financial aid to safeguard "the crowning glory of a civilization to which art, science, and philosophy, even in our modern world, still owe an immense debt of gratitude."

UNESCO acted after receiving an appeal for help from the Greek Government. The decision was approved at the organization's 19th session held in Nairobi, Kenya, last fall.

An international fund is being set up and special studies on the preservation of monuments

are being carried out by leading scientists from various countries.

The Greek Government has earmarked \$1.8 million, but UNESCO's target is \$25 million. A Greek working group headed by archaeology Prof. Nicholas Platou is coordinating the operations.

One source of damage has been traced to the rusting iron rods used in past restoration work. Whole sections of the temples on the Acropolis must be pulled apart so they can be supported by non-rusting materials, Greek Culture and Science Minister Constantine Tripanis said at the campaign-launching ceremony.

Scientists are working to locate the rusting rods with gamma rays.

Salvage operations also have focused on replacing statues and sculptures with plaster-cast duplicates and on removing the originals to the safe and controlled environment of museums.

The statues of Kerkop, Kallrot, and Parados already have been removed from the western pediment of the Parthenon. Copies supplied by the British Museum eventually will take their places.

Molds of the Caryatids in the southern side of the Erechthium are being made so the statues can be replaced with duplicates made of more durable material.

Experts say the Acropolis antiquities have been hurt more by air pollution in the past few decades than they were by exposure to the weather during the previous four centuries. Exhaust fumes from airplanes and automobiles have been the worst offenders. Some steps have been taken to counter this, and studies also are under way on the feasibility of covering the monuments with protective plastic domes.

Castro looks for a friend in the White House

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Cuba is cautiously eyeing the incoming Carter administration for signs that it might be interested in moving toward normalization of Washington-Havana relations.

Cubanologists draw this conclusion from a variety of signals sent out by the government of Cuban President Fidel Castro in recent months.

Particular attention is focused on a December speech by Dr. Castro's brother, Gen. Raul Castro, which indicated that Cuba would welcome some form of rapprochement with the United States.

At the same time, Dr. Castro is cast as a pragmatist. The Cuban leader knows that a Washington-Havana rapprochement has been low on President-Elect Jimmy Carter's list of priorities, as evidenced by his virtual silence on the Cuba question during the campaign.

But Cuba has taken note of the recently issued second report of the Commission on United States-Latin American Relations, which

called on the incoming administration to "take the initiative in launching a series of reciprocal actions" with the Caribbean island.

Many of the members of the commission are close to Mr. Carter or to his early appointees at the Department of State—and this fact is not lost on the Cubans.

Moreover, Cuban diplomats at the United Nations and throughout the Americas have been smudging out their Latin-American colleagues on Secretary of State-Designate Cyrus Vance. The Cubans, it is reported, have been pleased with what they have heard.

For President Castro, the possibility of at least a limited rapprochement with the U.S. has appeal. He has serious domestic problems, centered largely on his island's wobbly economy, which could benefit from U.S. assistance.

Toward this end, the Cuban leader has been entertaining an ever-larger number of U.S. businessmen, ranging from grain exporters to soft-drink manufacturers, from machine-tool industrialists to tourist-industry people.

Two weeks ago, advertisements for Cuba travel began to appear in several U.S. newspapers. The sponsor of this tour promotion is a

Canadian firm that has been taking growing numbers of Canadians to visit the Caribbean island in the past four years.

In 1974 and 1975, it appeared that some sort of political and economic tie between the U.S. and Cuba was close, but then Cuba began its massive buildup in Angola that gave the edge in fighting there to the Marxist-oriented, Soviet-supported Movement for the Popular Liberation of Angola.

Washington let it be known that any movement toward rapprochement was off, at least until the Cubans pulled Angola. A pullout began in June, and Cuban strength in Angola has been reduced from a maximum of 15,000 or so to something around 8,000 today.

There are some signs, say Cubanologists, that Dr. Castro wants to get more of these soldiers home and that he has become less enthusiastic about the African venture in recent months. His brother, after the December speech, flew off to Moscow. Some Cuban sources indicate that he carried a message to the Kremlin saying Havana wanted to reduce its Angolan involvement sharply.

[This analysis does not entirely square with Canada's decision Jan. 10 to cut five Cubans, including three members of Cuba's diplomatic and consular staff, after a Montreal newspaper reported the Cuban consulate in Montreal was running a "spy school" for intelligence agents to be sent to Rhodesia.]

Whatever the reason for General Castro's Moscow visit, his own words in December give ample evidence of Cuba's current thinking: "Our government and our people remain attentive during this waiting period to verify if practical steps taken by the U.S. show that realism and prudence force their way into the new administration."



UPI photo

Castro: rapprochement has its appeal

This Cuban interest in getting together with the new administration comes despite Havana's sharp criticism of the U.S. for an alleged role in the Oct. 6 crash of a Cubana de Aviacion jetliner off Barbados in which 73 persons were killed, and despite a spate of reports that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency carried on clandestine operations against the Castro government and against Dr. Castro himself in the 1940s and early '50s.

Peru restores press freedom

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Peru's military leaders, running counter to the current trend in Latin America, are restoring limited freedom of the press.

In a New Year decree they lifted a ban on seven private magazines, including the highly respected news weekly Carretera. The weekly's editor, Enrique Zileri Gibson, is one of the most noted newsmen in Latin America.

The move could have far-reaching impact. It was quickly hailed throughout press circles elsewhere in the hemisphere, and pressure on other military governments to ease up on censorship and infringements of freedom of the press can be expected.

For Peru it marks a significant turning point. It apparently is part of Gen. Francisco Morales Bermudez' effort to move the nation toward civilian rule after more than eight years of military government.

The original closings of the seven magazines took place during the years that the radical government of Gen. Juan Velasco Alvarado was in power. Carretera was the last to be closed—an action in mid-March, 1975, that effectively ended freedom of the press in Peru. Just when Carretera and the other six will

reappear, if indeed all of them are brought out again, is not certain. Editors and publishers for all seven, it is understood, have entered into a "gentleman's agreement" to honor certain conditions.

The publications have agreed to "respect . . . the honor of individuals and . . . the guiding institutions of the country as well as . . . public morality and the achievement of national objectives."

There was no explanation by either the government or the editors of what this would mean in practice.

Nevertheless, even with this restraint, the reappearance of independent magazines is a major step toward freedom of the press. Government sources also said other publications would be allowed to print as time goes on.

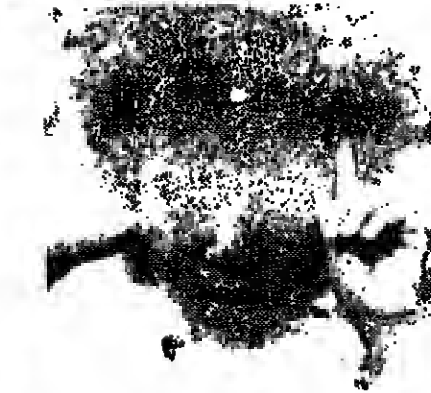
For months, the only locally printed publications have been eight Lima newspapers, all of them government controlled under a formula set up by General Velasco Alvarado, who expropriated the dailies in mid-1974, turning each over to a sector of the economy—one to peasant organizations, another to industrial workers, and so on.

Whether the more moderate Morales Bermudez government will move to restore the original owners remains to be seen, but there have been hints that this step also may be forthcoming.

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Mexico may legalize abortions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mexico City
The Mexican Government is studying proposals to legalize abortion.

In a country that is treading lightly into the field of population planning because of church opposition and the weight of tradition, proposals on abortion are nothing short of revolutionary.

But the National Council on Population will soon issue a study proposing legalization of abortion to the Ministry of Health.

Health Minister Gino Navarro indicates that legalization is possible.

Moreover, he promises "not to disregard foreign technology and methods that might be useful," an indication that Mexico will take into account the experience of countries that have already legalized abortion.

Legalization of abortion is supported by Dr. Jesse Arias Huerta, subdirector of the Health Ministry's Maternal and Child Health Department, and by Mexico's first congresswoman, Remedios Albertina Azelo.

Asia

Latest campaign embarrasses Chairman Hua

Chinese posters sing praises of former vice-premier

By Ross H. Munro
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor
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Peking
The murky political conflict in China seems to have deepened as slogans and posters attacking more key officials went up in the center of Peking Jan. 10.

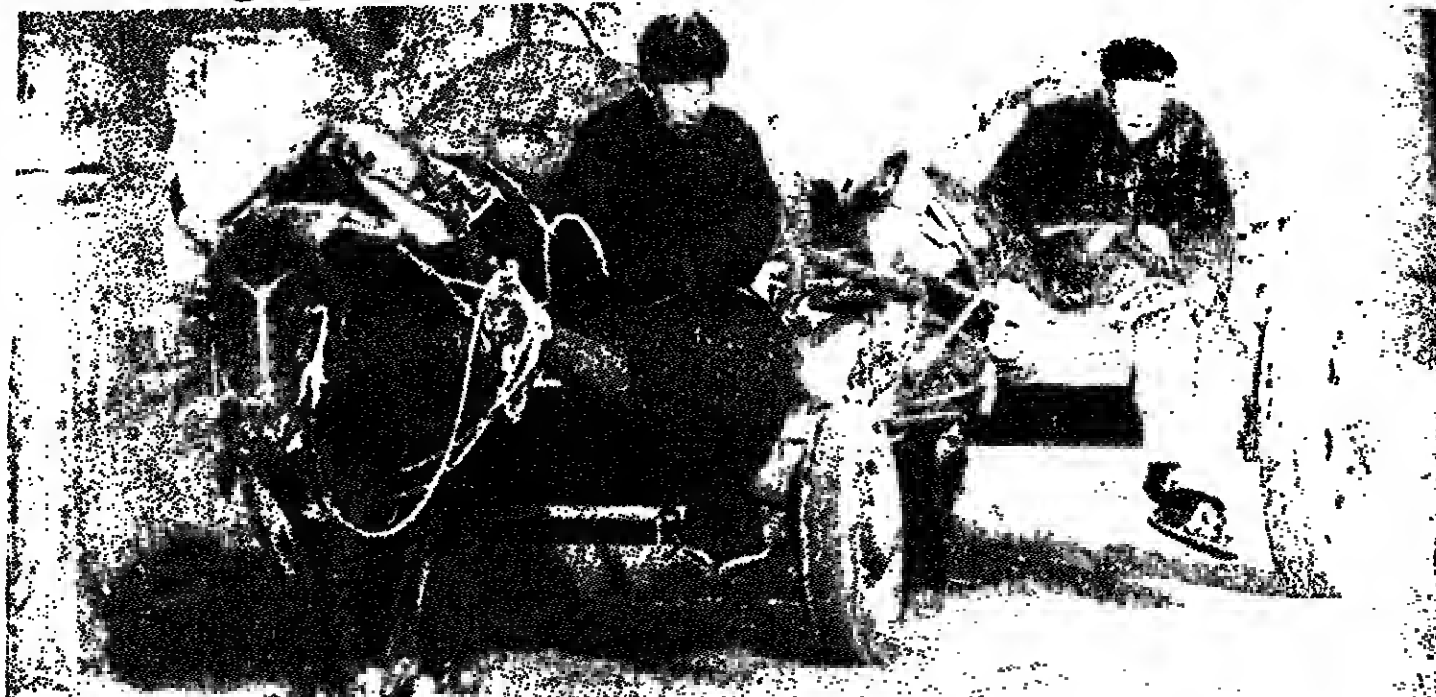
For the first time publicly, Liu Hsiang-ping, Minister of Public Health; Wang Hsiang-jung, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and generally thought to be Mao Tse-tung's niece; and Liu Chun-hsin, generally thought to be the police chief of Peking, were taken to task for their alleged ties with radicals.

A still-growing number of slogans, poems, and poster essays praised former Vice-Premier Teng Hsiang-ping and called for his return to office.

For the sixth consecutive day there were no reported public appearances by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng or, with some insignificant exceptions, other senior Communist Party leaders either here or in the provinces.

The nonappearance of top party leaders suggested they have been embroiled in important political meetings. This possibility was underlined by a man with close ties to the Chinese, who was told by a citizen that "the people are waiting for a decision from the [Communist Party] Central Committee."

The campaign amounts to an undeniable political embarrassment, to say the least, for



Two bison carts plod along a road in Peking

Chairman Hua. Posters are calling for the return of Mr. Teng, whose political experience overshadows the Chairman's. At the same time other posters are demanding the ouster of Mayor Wu, with whom Chairman Hua has been identified.

The potential danger to Mr. Hua's prestige was signaled by a small piece of graffiti Jan. 10 on the construction fence at Tien An Men Square, where most of the posters and slogans have been posted. On a poster that refers to Mr. Teng as vice-premier, someone has

crossed out that title and written "Chairman." Apart from general agreement that the poster campaign is coming from the right-hand side of the political spectrum, however, diplomats are uncertain which group or groups is behind the current agitation — and what their aims are.

Few foreign analysts here think that someone is trying to take away Mr. Hua's chairmanship. The basic disagreement is over whether he is a figurehead who has never really enjoyed significant power and now is basically a bystander in a struggle among the different elements that put him into the chairmanship, or whether those elements, seeing that he is beginning to wield a significant amount of power, are trying to limit that power and assert their control over him.

Only one poster was seen attacking Miss Wang, but its charges and those contained in the other posters were relatively detailed and reflected inside knowledge, leaving the impression they were compiled by someone relatively close to the inner circle of power.

The gist of the poster was that Miss Wang "masqueraded" as an opponent of the so-called "gang of four" while in reality she secretly worked in undercurrent Mr. Teng when he was vice-premier, deliberately misleading him by telling him that he had the support of Chairman Hua.



Le Duan — Soviet connection?

Teams to climb Himalaya peaks

Katmandu, Nepal
An announcement by a Nepalese foreign minister said a British team, which was not named, would be allowed to climb the Sisme Himal this spring.

The Italian Alpine Club will attempt Annapurna III (24,857 feet) in the autumn of 1978. As well as an American team. Unnamed French and Spanish teams will attempt the 23,539-foot Gurja Himal in the Dhaulagiri range and the 27,825-foot western summit of Kanchenjunga, Yelungkang, in the spring of 1978.

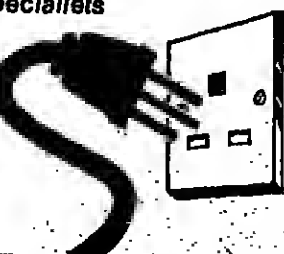
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economics

The West's next summit

By Harry B. Ellis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

When top Western leaders meet this spring — French President Giscard d'Estaing suggests Europe as the site — their agenda of economic problems will be crowded and their outlook different from last summer, when the presidents and prime ministers met in Puerto Rico.

Then the mood was cautious, with a consensus that inflation was the West's prime economic problem and that growth rates should be held in check.

This time around, when officials of top industrial powers gather for their third economic summit, the United States, West Germany, and Japan will be under pressure from other participants to pump up their economies, if they have not done so already.

Past economic growth by the economic giants, says C. Fred Bergsten, head of the Carter transition team on international economic policy, would "expand export markets for other [industrial] countries and give them a stronger market within which to borrow."

He referred to the search by two members of the Western summit group — Britain and Italy — for international loans to bolster their troubled economies.

For Britain a first step was achieved Jan. 3, when the International Monetary Fund (IMF) approved a \$3.9 billion loan, to be drawn down by the British in steps — \$1.6 billion right away and the rest in stages.

Next, Prime Minister James Callaghan seeks from Britain's wealthiest partners, notably the U.S. and West Germany, some kind of guarantee, or floor, under the price of sterling.

Two things have changed the economic climate since the leaders of the United States, Canada, Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, and Japan met in Puerto Rico, as guests of President Ford:

• Many industrial powers are pulling out of the world economic slump more slowly than had been expected.

• The oil cartel raised prices an effective average of 8 percent Jan. 1, which will drain additional billions of dollars from the economies of oil-consuming powers.

In this situation, the gap grows between strong and weak Western economies. One way to arrest the trend is for the strongest to pry



Carter U.S. Schmidt West Germany Callaghan Great Britain Giscard France

open their doors to the goods of the weakest — even at some inflationary risk.

A broader group, meanwhile — the 24-nation Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) — also called for economic stimulation by the three Western "giants" to spur world trade.

Without such stimulus, said the OECD, the growth of world trade might drop from 12 percent in 1976 to perhaps half that rate this year.

Such a slump would worsen the problems of weaker European powers, which already find it hard, or impossible, to sell enough of their goods to other nations to offset their huge oil import bills.

Apart from their own problems, the industrial summit powers also must concern an approach to upcoming negotiations with developing nations on reforming the world economic order.

Third world countries want such a "North-South" dialogue — scheduled to be held in Paris last month but postponed — to be convened as early as possible this year.

The first Western economic summit was



Fukuda Japan Giscard France

By Albert J. Forbes, staff artist

held in November, 1975, at Rambouillet, France, at President Giscard d'Estaing's initiative. The six original powers were joined by Canada at the second summit, in Puerto Rico.

The Japanese had hoped to host a third summit in 1977. Europe now appears to be a more likely site, given the desire of President-Elect Carter to restrict his travels and, at the same time, to see as many foreign leaders as possible in his first year in office.

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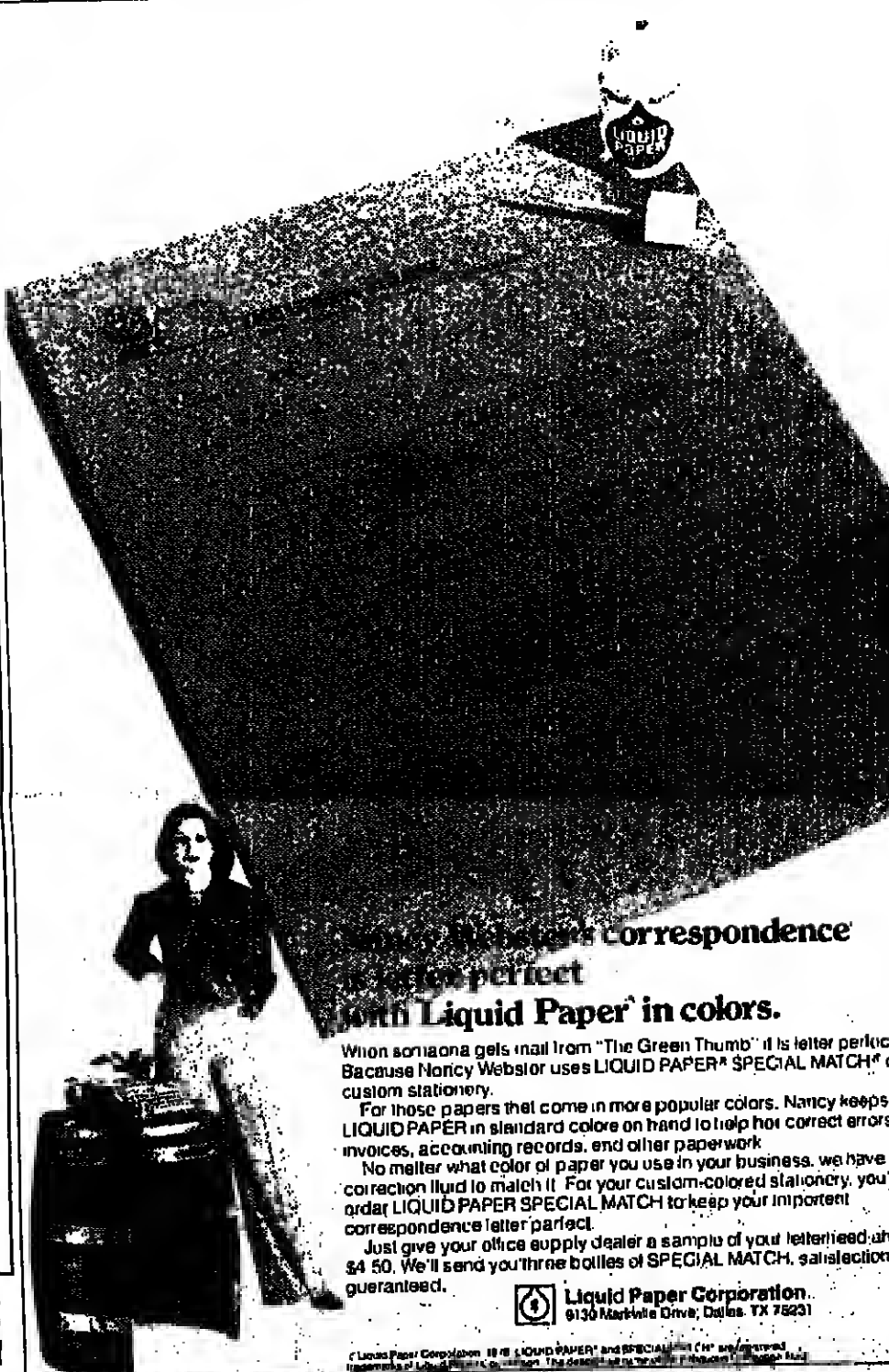
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Soviet Union

Moscow's new moves in southern Africa

By David K. Willis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow
A new phase has opened in Moscow's effort to reassert itself in southern Africa.

The new phase is marked by a switch in tactics in which Moscow is giving priority — at least for the time being — to diplomatic initiatives. The Soviet emphasis has been on the encouragement of armed struggle by African "liberation" movements to overthrow the remaining white governments (in Rhodesia and South Africa).

The latest Soviet initiatives are a clear response to the U.S. and British efforts to avert eventual race war in southern Africa — and more particularly to the eleven conference on the peaceful transfer of political power in Rhodesia from the white minority to the black majority. Initially the Soviet reaction to Geneva was to try to wreck it, mainly by persuading

the African nationalist participants that they were being "conned." Now, it seems, Moscow has decided that a more fruitful course at the moment is to try to influence the shape of anything that might be agreed at Geneva.

It is in this context that the Kremlin now appears to be lending more public support to Rhodesian nationalists Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe (two of the four main black participants at Geneva) and is preparing to send Soviet chief of state Nikolai V. Podgorny to Tanzania, Zambia, and Mozambique in March. These three states are all involved in the Geneva talks.

Paradoxically, the upcoming Podgorny visit may strengthen white Rhodesia (and South Africa) determination to resist black demands. Already reports from South Africa indicate a belief in South Africa of new Soviet expansionism, against which South Africa portrays itself as standing guard.

There is even some speculation among ob-

servers here that Rhodesia's Ian Smith may be tempted to keep up military pressure on neighboring Zambia and Mozambique in order to force them to ask Moscow for more help. Then (these observers suggest) Mr. Smith could also point his government as a reliable anti-Soviet force.

Analysis here have been intrigued by an apparent switch in Moscow's public comment on the adjourned Geneva conference on Rhodesia.

Instead of simply dismissing the exercise as a Western trick designed to perpetuate a minority government or install a puppet black one, the Communist Party newspaper Pravda Jan. 5 praised Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe for forcing the British to agree to their demand for a resident British commissioner in Rhodesia during transition to black rule.

Seeing Geneva as an opportunity for the nationalists to outwit the British — as Moscow now apparently does — is a new approach here. Analysis are watching to see if it is continued.

Meanwhile, Western diplomats are sitting ducks to gauge the significance of Mr. Podgorny's visit to Africa, which has been reported as imminent by African sources here.

Sending Soviet party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev himself would be premature, it is believed; the groundwork for that is not yet laid. And Premier Alexei N. Kosygin — another possible emissary — is still thought to be recovering from ill health last summer.

Mr. Podgorny's task, it is believed, will be to show the flag, to announce some new economic aid packages, but diplomacy is likely to be the main objective.

This Soviet strategy seems to be increased diplomatic maneuvering, perhaps extra economic and military aid to the African guerrilla movements. It does not seem to include any dramatic switch of the Soviet-backed Rhodesian forces now in Angola to Mozambique (Rhodesia's immediate neighbor) though African sources here say Cuban advisers are in Mozambique in civilian dress.

What a larger loaf on Ivan's table means to the West

By David K. Willis
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow
Official word that the Soviet Union has had a good year on the farm — including a record grain harvest — gives the Kremlin a morale boost as it faces the new leaders in Washington and Peking.

This good news from the farm:
• Lessens Moscow's dependence on imported foodstuffs.
• Allows it to provide needy Eastern Europe with grain.
• Goes a long way toward offsetting the disastrous harvest of 1975.

• Lays the basis for a steady supply of food for Soviet dining tables (though with scattered shortages of meat and potatoes).
The new figures were released Jan. 5 in a rare press conference under TV lights by a smiling and confident Agriculture Minister, Valentin Mesyats.

The contrast with last year was striking. Then, news of the worst grain harvest since World War II had to be deduced from percentages buried in an official report. And the agriculture minister at the time, Dimitri Polyansky, was replaced last March by Mr. Mesyats, whose own job looks reasonably secure these days.

On the basis of the figures given Jan. 5, Western analysts agree that the Soviet Union has scored a major achievement in the face of often difficult weather conditions. It has also laid a good basis for 1977.

But some questions remain.
While citing a record grain harvest of 223.8 million tons (1.3 million higher than 1973 and 83.8 million higher than 1975), as well as above-target figures for milk, eggs, and wool and good figures for sugar beets, Mr. Mesyats made no mention of fruits or vegetables (or sunflower seeds, a major crop here for the oil they yield).



Harvesting Soviet grain: after earlier shortages, the granaries this year are full

The potato harvest was 14 percent lower than target at 85 million tons, largely because early frosts in European Russia froze many in the ground. Potatoes are a very important staple here.

And the provisional figures given for meat production — an all-important part of the Kremlin's effort to improve what its people eat — are difficult for Western analysts to accept.

Western experts have been estimating that poultry and pork are still 20 percent below normal following widespread slaughtering in the autumn of 1975, when it became apparent there would not be enough grain available to feed poultry or hogs (distress slaughtering).

The 1976 meat production goal was lowered from more than 15 to 13.3 million tons of dressed meat.

But Mr. Mesyats told newsmen Jan. 5 that provisional figures showed 1976 production of dressed meat to be 15.7 million tons, possibly even 18 million tons.

Western analysts consulted by this newspaper were puzzled. They wondered if this could be the amount bought by the government from farms — or perhaps the gross weight of carcasses before the meat was dressed.

If the 15.7 million is correct, some analysts suspect it represents much more poultry than usual (assuming a bounce-back in poultry numbers this year).

The point is important. More meat is a key element in Soviet efforts to help the average consumer. Each Soviet citizen eats about 128 pounds of meat a year, according to recent fig-

ures; Americans eat almost twice that per capita.

The Soviet diet remains weighted with starchy foods.

After supplies from the distress slaughtering of 1975 went down, meatless days were introduced in Moscow restaurants.

Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev said last summer that cattle numbers had been kept high. Mr. Mesyats said Jan. 5 that the Soviets had 83.5 million cattle at the end of 1976, 2 percent above the end of 1975.

He also said the nation had 47 million hogs, 4 million more than in December, 1975, though Western analysts say the comparison is not a fair one since most of the distress slaughtering had been done before December.

Mr. Mesyats credited Soviet organization and people's skills with the good results. Western analysts said improved weather played a key role, even though it had presented some problems. It was better than in Eastern Europe, where drought caused difficulties last summer.

Mr. Mesyats denied the importance of private plots that farmers are allowed to keep. Only 5 percent of total milk production came from such plots, he said, though the figure he gave for meat from the plots (17 percent) seemed to underscore their importance for Soviet diets.

The amount the Kremlin is investing in agriculture each year is being maintained through 1980, though annual amounts for machinery are scaled down, and improving the productivity of farm laborers is emphasized.

Soviet concern: Will Carter be talked into carrying a bigger stick?

By David K. Willis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow
The Soviet Union is voicing concern that President-elect Jimmy Carter's promises to cut U.S. defense spending and to press ahead with strategic arms talks may be in jeopardy.

The Kremlin sees a clear effort by the outgoing Ford administration, fueled by the same right-wing forces that backed Ronald Reagan for the Republican presidential nomination, to convince the Carter team that the Soviets seek strategic superiority over Washington rather than rough parity.

Soviet leaders have been following closely the publicity given in the United States to an intelligence estimate prepared by a panel of nongovernment Soviet experts. The estimate warns Mr. Carter that the Soviets want to be stronger than the U.S. in military forces.

The latest Soviet expression of concern came Jan. 9 in the Communist Party newspaper Pravda's weekly review of world affairs. Commentator Sergei Vishnevsky blamed circles close to the U.S. military-industrial com-

plex for a new, noisy campaign to scare Americans with a Soviet menace.

The commentator accused U.S. intelligence agencies of stage-managing a battle between two sets of intelligence advisers to ensure that the final estimate would be painted in more frightful colors.

This was a reference to the selection by George Bush, departing director of the Central Intelligence Agency, of the panel of seven nongovernment experts to assess the agency's own findings. The seven, headed by Harvard Russian history professor Richard Pipes, were all more hawkish than agency officials.

Reportedly the Pipes team convinced a majority of CIA analysts that newly developed Soviet guided missiles, a Soviet program of underground shelters, and increased air defense signal a Soviet desire not for parity as previously thought, but for superiority.

Pravda called the entire episode a disgraceful show staged by misinformers to jack up American military spending and to prevent agreement on strategic arms limitation.

In rebuttal, Soviet tactics have been twofold:
• Three days after the first press reports on

the pessimistic intelligence estimate appeared in the U.S., Soviet media began publicizing a statement by Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev that the Soviet Union does not threaten anyone and is not going to attack anyone.

The statement, in reply to questions submitted by Hearst newspaper chain executive J. Kingsbury-Smith, has been repeated almost daily in Soviet media reports since then.

• Moscow has singled out for approval all Carter references to strategic arms talks with the apparent aim of encouraging him to return to the bargaining table.

The biggest remaining hurdle in the talks is if or how to limit the pitiless, low-flying, super-accurate U.S. cruise missile on the one hand and the Soviet Backfire bomber on the other.

To the Hearst questions, Mr. Brezhnev held open the possibility of meeting Mr. Carter — just as Mr. Carter continues to talk about a possible meeting with Mr. Brezhnev (most recently in his latest press conference).

Since then Soviet reports have made it clear the Kremlin blames U.S. and NATO opponents of détente for anti-Soviet statements. These on-

ponents flew into rage, Pravda said Jan. 8, when progress on détente seemed possible.

Pravda worried about the psychological impact on U.S. public opinion in general as well as on some members of the Carter team — a reference possibly to Zbigniew Brzezinski, newly appointed national security adviser to the President-elect. Though recent comment on Dr. Brzezinski has moderated, he was criticized for years for his hard-line attitudes, and some suspicion will may linger.

The official Soviet Tass news agency carried an article by commentator Vsevolod Zorin saying Americans alerted Mr. Carter because they wanted defense spending cut. Recalling the late President Eisenhower's 1960 warning against the military-industrial complex, Mr. Zorin said the Ford administration was interfering openly in the Carter agenda.

It is possible that Soviet military and conservative quarters might welcome the U.S. right-wing pressure on Washington as a means of justifying more Soviet defense spending. But Western analysts here say Mr. Brezhnev himself seems to be serious in his desire for peace and détente between strategic arms talks.

Subway blast could blow up freer East/West contacts

By David K. Willis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow
The explosion in the subway here, with several reported fatalities, brings Moscow face to face with the kind of violence that has beset Western cities in recent years.

There has been some concern here that graphic Western broadcasts and news reports

of urban violence and airline hijackings could appeal to lawless elements in Moscow and other major Soviet cities.

The Soviets face a dilemma: According to the 1975 Helsinki declaration they are supposed to be considering freer contacts with the West, but the subway explosion, attributed to a bomb by Soviet journalist Viktor Louis in an article written for the London Evening News, could strengthen the case of those officials who want

that a tighter rein is needed to insulate the Soviet Union from Western-style violence.

In his article, Mr. Louis said a reporter for a Moscow newspaper was reprimanded several years ago for relaying from Los Angeles American media reports of the firebombing in that city by the so-called Symbionese Liberation Army. Soviet officials said the reports were too vivid, according to Mr. Louis.

Soviet police keep tight watch on potential troublemakers and say they crack harder than Western police do. But the author, or authors, of the Jan. 8 bombing are said to be still at large.

The explosion came as a subway train was approaching the Pervomayskaya station in an eastern suburb of Moscow. Trains at the time were packed with parents and children making the most of the last days before Soviet schools reopened after the new year break.

One eyewitness reportedly saw tragic scenes and several injuries. The train managed to reach the station. The Soviet news agency Tass called the explosion small and said an investigation was under way. Tass reported the explosion two days later.

Paul Wohl, Monitor commentator on Soviet affairs, writes:

The Soviet subway explosion, which reportedly killed at least seven people and seriously injured many others, is seen to have political repercussions.

Seen against the background of Russian and

Soviet history, it is likely to be used as an excuse for stringent measures against dissidents.

The psychological repercussions will not be limited to Moscow. Coming at a time when Czechoslovakia, Poland, and East Germany have resorted to repressive measures reminiscent of the Stalin era, the question arises with some observers whether the KGB (secret police) will not use the latest incident as part of a carefully orchestrated campaign in untimely critics of the regime.

Viktor Louis, the Soviet journalist who writes for English and French newspapers, called the bombing "a terrorist act."

According to the West German Springer news agency, subway and police officials were "unusually cooperative" when questioned by foreign newsmen.

The tendency seems to be to play down the event for Western audiences in order not to mar the official picture of a satisfied and optimistic population.

It is a different matter as far as domestic audiences go. In a city like Moscow where the grapevine carries and exaggerates news of unusual incidents, an unprecedented bomb explosion in the subway killing and injuring several persons, including children, is bound to make a deep impression.

The resulting edginess should make it easy for the KGB (secret police) to promote a mood similar to that which swept West Germany at the time of the Bader-Meinhof terrorist campaign.

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United States

Carter's job plan empties the till

By Harry R. Ellis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
President-Elect Jimmy Carter may have used up his "new program" money in the effort to create 800,000 new jobs over the next two years.

Mr. Carter's \$30 billion economic stimulus package will have the effect of sharply increasing this year's federal budget deficit to record proportions — probably over \$70 billion.

Since the program extends over two years — roughly \$15 billion for fiscal 1977, ending Sept. 30, and about the same amount in fiscal 1978 — next year's budget deficit also will be affected.

This implies that welfare reform, creation of a national health insurance plan, and other social programs may have to be postponed until a growing U.S. economy can afford them.

Mr. Carter and his aides say that new programs must not interfere with the administration's goal of balancing the federal budget by fiscal 1981, just four years down the road.

One high Ford administration official says it will be "impossible" for Mr. Carter to balance the 1981 budget, especially in light of the stimulus program he has just announced.

The new program hits the budget in two ways. Tax revenues will be cut through Mr. Carter's proposed tax rebate and reduction program and, second, federal spending will be increased on the jobs side.

The entire stimulus package, Carter aides say, may push the unemployment rate, currently 8.1 percent, down less than 1 percentage point — a clear illustration of how much it will cost the nation to reduce unemployment substantially.

Many details of the \$30 billion program remain to be worked out by Mr. Carter and his economic advisers. Its main elements and their effects on the economy and individual Americans are as follows:

- A one-time rebate of 1976 taxes, totaling between \$7 billion and \$11 billion, would benefit primarily Americans with incomes below \$15,000.

Tomorrow's back-seat driver may be a computer

By Judith Frutig
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles
If Donald Friedman is right, the American small car of the future will be smaller, lighter — and roomier — than today's compacts.

It will make better use of plastics and high-strength steel. Its body will be flexible enough to absorb — like an accordion — the impact of an accident. And it will offer a digital electronic package that:

- Displays a dashboard readout of road and traffic conditions, time of day, interprets whether the car is braking, coasting, or accelerating; and determines if an accident is possible.

- Assumes control of the car if the driver does not react properly, or in time.

- Offers cruise control that sets the speed, decides the appropriate following distance behind the car in front (figuring speed and traffic and weather conditions among other criteria) and automatically maintains that distance — immediately readjusting if the driver switches lanes.

- Senses whether the driver is impaired (meaning either fatigued or intoxicated), then overrides him by signaling cruise control to take over and maintain the momentum of the car at a speed the driver can control — including speeds below 30 m.p.h.

Mr. Friedman is not a Big Three auto engineer working in a Detroit design studio (al-



Unemployment queue, New York City

By a staff photographer

Over the next two years, 800,000 new jobs should be available

These rebates, which might come to \$100 to \$200 for average families, would be quickly spent or banked, Carter planners suggest, thereby pumping fresh life into the economy.

- Lower-income families also would benefit from a proposed permanent tax reduction. Mr. Carter would raise the flat standard deduction to \$2,400 for single taxpayers and \$2,800 for couples. This measure would cost the U.S. treasury an estimated \$4 billion yearly.

President Ford, by contrast, last week asked Congress to reduce individual income taxes by \$10 billion, with Americans between the \$10,000 and \$30,000 income levels getting the chief benefit.

Almost certainly the heavily Democratic Congress will act swiftly on Mr. Carter's proposals and largely ignore those of Mr. Ford.

- Business taxes also would be cut slightly by Mr. Carter, in the hope that corporate lead-

ers would invest more money in job-creating plants and equipment.

"Mr. Carter," said Rep. William S. Moorhead (D) of Pennsylvania in an interview, "looks to business as the chief agent in stimulating the economy."

- On the jobs side, Mr. Carter would funnel more money to state and local governments to increase the number of public service jobs by perhaps 200,000.

He also would earmark an additional \$4 billion for public works projects — new buildings, bridges, roads, flood control projects, and the like. Some of this money might not be spent if the economy picks up strongly over the next year.

- Because the whole package will balloon the federal deficit, Mr. Carter has asked Bert Lance, incoming budget director, to prune \$2 billion from other government spending programs if possible.



though he used to). Rather, he is president of Minicars, Inc., a transportation think tank north of Los Angeles on the Pacific coast.

Minicars has just completed a 25-month, \$3.6-million contract for the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. Its purpose, according to Mr. Friedman, is to convince the Detroit-based automakers that a car can be developed which offers low emissions, good fuel economy (30 miles per gallon highway, 31 city), solid safety features (air bags for front-seat passengers, seat belts and shoulder harnesses for those in the rear), and still sell at a reasonable cost (roughly comparable to the Ford Pinto) for a comfortable profit.

"Our intention," said Mr. Friedman "isn't to demonstrate to the auto industry that we can put this car into production. It's to show them that they can. . . . We want them to [produce it]."

The result of their research and development at this writing is two research safety vehicles (RSVs) called Eagle I and Eagle II. Eagle II, which resembles the side view of a Porsche 924 with plastic coated body and gull-wing doors) is to go on display for the first time later this month at the New York Auto Show.

Minicars is one of two companies selected by the federal government in 1974 to develop RSVs capable of carrying four adult passengers safely, comfortably, cheaply, and stylishly. The major goal of the project was to develop life- and injury-saving protection in high-speed crashes.

A Carter aim: to be 'people's president'

By Geoffrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Jimmy Carter is pushing vigorously to make the distinctive mark of his administration "access" — ready access to staffers, Cabinet members, members of Congress, governors, state and local leaders, "lay people" from all walks of life, together with a steady flow in and out of the White House of ordinary citizens.

While leaders here and at the state level are lauding Mr. Carter's intention to be accessible, the veteran president watchers in Washington think he will fall short of his goal.

The consensus here among such observers seems to be this: that once Mr. Carter comes to Washington and becomes immersed in day-to-day problems he simply will not have time to have too many visitors.

But they do see a president who may still be relatively accessible, compared to past presidents.

And they thus see the possibility the public will perceive Mr. Carter as a president who is trying to listen to them.

And, beyond that, they see the possibility that, as seen by the American people, Mr. Carter will come to be viewed as "a people's president," one who continually is trying to stay close to the people and to bring their views into his decision-making.

This intention to insist on and make possible a president who keeps the lines of communication open constantly with the public is being stated and restated by Mr. Carter and those who are joining his administration.

Robert Lipschutz, slated to be the president's legal counsel in the White House, is the latest of the Carter team to emphasize the "powerful effort" Mr. Carter will make "to keep himself from being isolated."

So said Mr. Lipschutz to a group of reporters at breakfast recently.

President Ford has made an effort to "feel the pulse of the public," as the process is often called. He traveled around the United States, meeting with groups and individuals, particularly during the months when he was seeking advice on what to do about the economy.

Further, staffer William Harberty kept groups and individuals coming in to see Mr. Ford, and, in addition, Mr. Ford sent Vice President Rockefeller out on a fact-finding mission in which he met with citizens around the country and put together suggestions they had on goals and programs.

But — it seems — Mr. Carter intends to go beyond the Ford effort to communicate and mingle.

Mr. Lipschutz stressed Mr. Carter's intention "to go beyond just talking to groups and important people." "He will be keeping up his communication with just plain individuals," he said.

If, indeed, Mr. Carter can keep up a continuing dialogue with Americans at large, as he was able to do during the campaign, it will be a "first," certainly something that modern-day presidents have been unable to do on a continuing basis.

One reporter recalled as the subject was probed at breakfast that Eleanor Roosevelt had been used by Franklin D. Roosevelt for this very purpose, "as his eyes and ears."

Was Mr. Carter going to have "plain folks" from around the country come in and spend a day or so with the Carters in the White House? Would he use Mrs. Carter to travel and meet with the rank and file?

It seems that Mr. Carter's plan for avoiding isolation has not been entirely worked out. But his intention to do something "new" in achieving this breakthrough is evident.

A job for the sun on inaugural day

By Louise Sweeney
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
The sun began bursting through the clouds over the White House right on cue — with the appearance of two Atlanta flatbed trucks bearing the solar energy units for warming the presidential feet on inauguration day.

"Hopefully we'll have three days of sun before the 20th," said Atlanta architect Paul Muldawer, eyeing the sky. Mr. Muldawer and his partner, James Patterson, designed the inaugural reviewing stand in front of the White House, the first in U.S. history to use solar energy.

As Messrs. Muldawer and Patterson explain it, the three days of sun at peak hours — between 11 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. — are necessary for heat collection of the four heavily insulated storage tanks, each containing 400 gallons of water, that will warm the reviewing stand.

"Just envision a little pot-bellied stove, red-hot, emitting a heating source — in a linear way," says Mr. Patterson. He explains that the water will be used as a component for transferring heat energy. The heated water will be piped into converter units that will give off heat around the perimeter of the reviewing stand.

Mr. Muldawer, a gray-haired man with a mustache and a tiny gold pencil pin in the lapel of his pinstriped gray suit, mentioned the symbolism of the reviewing stand solar plan. "We were trying to interpret Jimmy Carter's values and basic philosophy on national energy policy . . . demonstrating that solar energy heating is possible."

As they talked in a construction trailer in Lafayette Park across from the White House, workmen were hammering away at the yellow Georgia pine reviewing stand. The triangular-shaped stand, set sideways from the White House, was described by Mr. Muldawer as "humbling itself to the White House. . . . It's smaller, more humble, simpler, of a more contemporary architecture" than previous ones, he said. It will be painted white. It will hold 60 persons, including Mr. Carter and his family, Cabinet members, other dignitaries, and of course Secret Service men. Bulletproof glass will front the stand, which is roofed but otherwise an open-air structure.

If there should be nothing but gray days from now till the 20th, say the architects, there is an electrical heating booster unit to serve as a backup system.

Episcopal church ordains women — but the controversy continues

By Richard M. Harley
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Boston
The number of new women priests may seem a drop in the bucket compared to the 12,000 male priests in the American Episcopal Church, but the new priests feel women's ordination already has had far-reaching effects on church women at all levels.

The church, which before the new year had no officially recognized women priests, found itself earlier this month suddenly with 27 ordained women. It now expects about 40 by the end of January — and 50 in the next 3 months. This does not include the expected approval of most, if not all, of the 15 women "irregularly" ordained over the past three years.

More women are becoming lay readers, being elected to church governing bodies, and becoming leaders of congregations. According to the new women priests, the weight of women's contributions to committees will be greater if voiced by women recognized as clergy.

The church, which before the new year had no officially recognized women priests, found

Newspapers: Australian invades local magazine field

By George Moneyman
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York
This month's stormy battle for control of two of the country's best-known regional periodicals — New York Magazine and New West — underscores the growing importance and prosperity of the more than 50 regional magazines that have evolved mostly from previously staid, state chamber-of-commerce publications.

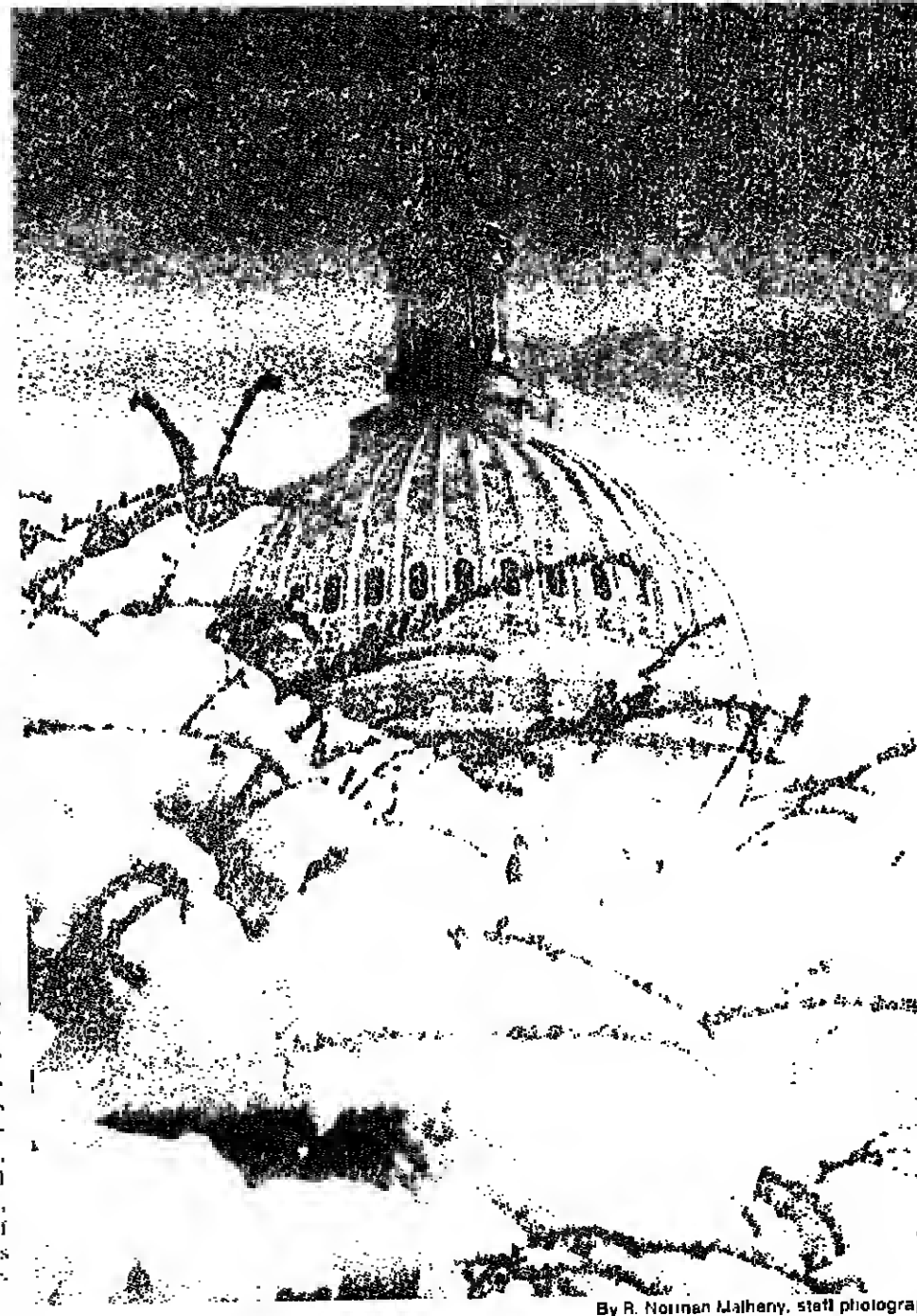
Flamboyant Australian publisher Rupert Murdoch, who succeeded in gaining control of the New York Magazine Company (also publisher of the weekly newspaper the Village Voice) estimates New York Magazine will gross \$3 million a year at first and even more after he succeeds in turning around its sister publication, New West, which has been losing money on the West Coast.

Mr. Murdoch, who owns newspapers in Britain, Australia, and the United States, recently added the New York Post to his publishing empire.

Many on New York Magazine's editorial staff opposed the Murdoch take-over and have vowed not to work for the controversial publisher, who has a reputation for transforming newspapers into sensational sheets that stress violence, crime, and sex.

Critics see some irony in this argument since New York Magazine — although generally considered the pioneer and one of the most successful of the regionals — is, they say, already somewhat sensational and "trendy," stressing the "in" fads of New York City.

The formula that has proved successful for many regional magazines is a combination of local investigative reporting coupled with such "service" articles as "how to buy insurance" or "the 10 best ice creams in town."



Wanted: three sunny days before January 20

Cumulating about 10 years of controversy in the Episcopal Church, the new ordinations are the immediate fruit of the church's decision last September to admit women to the priesthood beginning Jan. 1.

However, while one phase of the ordination question is over, the admission of women into the priesthood raises a whole gamut of unknowns for the future:

- The problem of jobs is not yet resolved. The declining capacity of churches to absorb new clergy makes job prospects rather bleak

for the new women priests. And some of them fear opponents to women clergy may further block women from job openings.

Says Reverend Park: "The real test is getting jobs. You can legislate getting ordination, but not the giving of jobs to women." The issue is critical also for such schools as the Episcopal Divinity School where about half the students are women.

- Many women priests feel their ordination has great implications for religious practice and symbols in their church.

The Rev. Carol Anderson, ordained recently in New York, says the strongly masculine language about God in hymns and ceremonies may come to be balanced out with feminine qualities as well.

- Women's ordination means the highest ecclesiastical office in the Episcopal Church, that of bishop, may be filled some day with women clergy, although no bishops presently are women.

- While some new women priests believe the ordination controversy soon will blow over, some fear opponents may try to take "rear guard" action to reverse the ordination trend. The Rev. Suzanne Hunt of the Episcopal Divinity School in Cambridge, Massachusetts, says, "Unless women priests receive open support from bishops, their ministries may have a tough time getting off the ground."

- The situation of 15 women "irregularly ordained" also is not totally resolved. For their ordinations to be valid, they must be officially recognized by the bishops of their local dioceses. Most of the 15 are going ahead with the process.

United States

Mondale's European visit: a clue to Carter policy

By Daniel Southerland
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
By announcing his intention to send his vice-president to meet with key allies and by scheduling an economic summit meeting of allies ahead of talks with the Russians, President-Elect Carter has re-emphasized where his foreign policy priorities lie.

The forthcoming trip by Walter F. Mondale to Western Europe and Japan also tends to indicate that Mr. Carter:

1. While not immediately engaging in personal diplomacy, will maintain greater presidential control over foreign policy than was the case in the Kissinger era.

2. Will adhere to his pledge to give Mr. Mondale greater responsibility than vice-presidents have enjoyed in the past.

Although the Mondale trip is being interpreted by some observers as an attempt to reassure allies about the Carter administration during a long and uncertain transition, America's relations with Western Europe and Japan are in many ways in better shape than they were a few years ago.

The Japanese are reported to be concerned about Mr. Carter's intention to reduce the U.S. troop presence in South Korea. But even before the U.S. election, Mr. Carter began to shift the emphasis on his remarks on Korea from the question of withdrawal to one of a need for consultation with the Japanese.

What the Mondale trip should do at the very least is dramatize Mr. Carter's election pledge to place greater emphasis on alliances. During the election campaign, he charged that the Ford administration had tended to put the United States' relationship with the Soviet Union ahead of concern for those alliances.

Mr. Mondale's trip will be the first important tour of foreign capitals by a high-ranking official in the new administration. How much Mr. Mondale can actually accomplish in a seven-day visit to Britain, France, West Germany, and Japan is not yet clear. But the trip should begin to set the tone for Mr. Carter's foreign-policy initiatives.

United States

Openness promised in foreign policy

By Dana Adams Schmidt
and Daniel Southard
Staff correspondents of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Secretary of State-designate Cyrus Vance has promised the Congress that the Carter administration will pursue a policy of greater "openness" in U.S. foreign policy.

In testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Mr. Vance said, "I know the President's intention is to communicate openly with the American people."

Mr. Vance's pledge to "come completely clean" with the U.S. Congress on foreign policy matters and an emphasis on greater morality in foreign policy constituted two of the main themes of his confirmation testimony Jan. 11.

Mr. Vance, in speaking to the Senate, reiterated his earlier statements that secret operations should be limited to cases in which U.S. national security was significantly threatened.

While the emphasis on morality was an important theme, Mr. Vance was reluctant to get into the specifics of how a more moralistic foreign policy might be implemented.

In answer to questions concerning alleged attempts at bribery in the United States by South Korean Government agents, Mr. Vance said the possibility of strong condemnation by the United States, should the allegations be proven — but he did not think that this would affect American obligations under its security treaty with South Korea.

The atmosphere during the Senate hearing was cordial, and it was clear that there was no significant opposition to the appointment of Mr. Vance — a lawyer and former high-ranking

Defense Department official — as Secretary of State.

The Defense Secretary-nominee, Harold Brown, told the Senate Armed Services Committee that more attention should be given to control of conventional weapons and less to the problem of nuclear weapons. "We should remember," he said, "that in a possible war the conventional weapons are more likely to be used than the others."

The Senate Armed Services Committee interrogated him as part of the Senate's procedure in approving his nomination as Secretary of Defense.

Mr. Brown came out strongly for a 5 to 7 percent savings in the defense budget. However, he said this might not be achieved until fiscal year 1979.

Mr. Brown also told the committee he would like to shift the focus of attention to conventional forces. "We must be sure that we have the conventional capability to carry out our foreign policy commitments," he said.

Challenged by Sen. Henry Jackson (D) of Washington as to whether the United States was indeed inferior in its military strength to the Soviet Union, Mr. Brown hedged. "They are ahead in many areas and we are ahead in some," he observed. But he conceded that the Soviets have improved their capabilities in many areas.

"What are they up to?" Senator Jackson inquired. "Why are they adding to their military force with such determination?"

Mr. Brown replied that the Russians "hope to get more political leverage and more options" by building up their strategic and conventional forces. He added that Soviet intentions may vary according to what the United States does. "We are going to have to learn to live with ambiguities," he asserted.

Oil spills: Congress acts

By Peter C. Stuart
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Congress is rushing in plug branches in U.S. shipping regulations through which an increasing number of spill-prone foreign oil tankers are drifting.

In coming weeks lawmakers are expected to impose new rules on the seaworthiness, instrumentation, spillage cleanup responsibility, and possibly even the percentage of American imported oil allowed to be carried by these largely unregulated foreign tankers.

The activity on Capitol Hill is spurred by the largest loss of tankers (15) and seaborne oil (at least 200,000 tons) in history last year, and seven widely publicized mishaps off American shores within the past month involving Liberian-registered tankers.

"We simply cannot stand idly by and risk further disastrous spills," asserts Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D) of Washington, chairman of

the Commerce Committee and author of Congress's last but largely futile attempt to legislate controls in 1972.

Committee specialists expect activity to center on these areas:

- Oil spill liability fund. Legislation creating a \$200 million fund to pay for spillage damages and cleanup was approved last year by the House Merchant Marine Committee, and a similar bill already is "ready to go" in the Senate, according to a Commerce Committee aide.

- Tighter controls on tanker movements. Tankers may be brought under a traffic control system like that for aircraft. At the very least foreign tankers entering U.S. waters may be required to carry up-to-date electronic navigational equipment, as federally subsidized American ships already must.

- Construction standards. The more fundamental and long-term proposal of mandating structural soundness — much of the world's tanker fleet is a metal-worky 10 years or older — is increasingly discussed.

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Good news for British pound

\$3 billion credit puts damper on panic gyrations

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London
Britain's "year of the beaver" has been given a good send-off by the news that the world's rich nations have agreed to another \$3 billion credit plan to shore up the pound sterling.

Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey gave Parliament details of the new credit Jan. 11. Its purpose is to prevent drastic falls in the value of sterling caused when official holders suddenly withdraw their balances.

As the Chancellor spoke, in the City of London, exchange dealers were doing a brisk business buying rather than selling sterling for a change.

"It gives us a nice patriotic feeling to see the pound on the up and up, and it's very nice to sit here and see people coming in buy sterling," said one dealer.

"Year of the beaver" was a phrase used by trade union leader Jack Jones in a New Year's message. Urging his countrymen to work hard and to promote exports, Mr. Jones said, "Let us make 1977 the year of the beaver."

'Pendulum' prospect

In similar mood, Prime Minister James Callaghan said, "Let us put behind us the unnecessary dispute, the scrupulous shirking [shirking obligations], and the sloppy management. Let future historians look back on 1977 as a pendulum year in our history. The year when the people of Britain found themselves."

Mr. Callaghan, who telephoned President-Elect Carter on last Thursday and will talk in person to Vice-President-Elect Walter Mondale this week, is known to be very pleased over the latest \$3 billion credit facility. U.S. monetary authorities played an important role in the negotiations leading to the agreement announced by the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) in Basel, Switzerland, Jan. 10.

In an earlier television interview, Mr. Callaghan had made the point that one of the reasons for sterling's precipitous fall last year was what is called the official sterling balances, the pounds held by foreign governments.

Governmental efforts

When sterling starts to fall, for whatever reason, foreign governments are naturally anxious to dispose of their sterling holdings, and in unloading their sterling onto the market they spur a further fall. These governments held £4 billion at the beginning of 1976. By September they had run their balances down to £2.76 billion.

Private holdings of sterling have been more stable. The Financial Times reports they rose slightly during the last year to stand at about £3.4 billion at the end of September.

The \$3 billion credit facility announced by the BIS is a medium-term credit. Central banks of Belgium, Canada, West Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States will contribute to the facility. While the sterling balance of foreign governments are not guaranteed against drops in sterling, the existence of this facility will assure them that Britain will have sufficient



Jones: credit boosts his 'year of the beaver'

reserves to replenish any sterling they may wish to withdraw. They also will be cleared away from sterling into foreign currency funds, and new inflows of official sterling will be discouraged.

IMF loan complemented

The facility is in addition to the \$3.9 billion loan the International Monetary Fund recently put together for Britain. These two loans should be sufficient to tide sterling over until rising income from North Sea oil relieves the pressure on Britain's international balance of payments.

Exchange dealers now are looking for a gradual but steady rise of the pound beyond the \$1.72 level it reached Jan. 11.

Together, the new credits and North Sea oil give Britain the breathing space it needs.

But a permanent improvement in Britain's position vis-à-vis other industrialized countries can come only through the kind of commitment expounded by Mr. Jones. Newspapers here have had fun with Mr. Jones's remarks, pointing out for instance that beavers, known for their placid disposition and as "often working cooperatively together," have become extinct in Britain, although they still flourish elsewhere in Europe.

Inaugurals: hot dogs and other oddities

By Richard L. Strout
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Every inaugural is the same, every one is different. Every inaugural has a "first," like Eleanor Roosevelt's luncheon of hot dogs at the White House in 1933.

Every modern inaugural has marching bands and floats and jubilation and a sense of new beginning and that things can't be that bad after all. Generally the weather is terrible. For example, the Taft blizzard in 1909, and the 1873 occasion that combined 40-mile-an-hour gales and 16-degree temperature for Ulysses S. Grant.

And another thing inaugurals have, which the nation will note around noon on Thursday when President-Elect Jimmy Carter steps forward before black-robed Chief Justice Warren E. Burger and takes the oath: a sense of majesty and continuity in the two-minute oath-taking.

Here are some historic "firsts" among inaugurals:

Everything was "first" with George Washington (1789). Congress debated how to address him. It finally hit on "Mr. President."

Thomas Jefferson was first to be inaugurated in Washington (1801). He walked from his boardinghouse to Capitol.

James Monroe was the first in Washington to be sworn in outdoors (1817).

Lincoln (1861) was the ninth president to take the oath from the Chief Justice Roger Taney, the first where citizens were hidden on rooftops to protect him. Crowds swarmed New York newspapers to read what he would say.

In 1873 it was so cold at the second Grant inauguration that the valves of the musical instruments froze.

A sensation at Garfield's inaugural (1881) was no electric lamp hung in the main entrance.

Warren Harding was the first president-elect to ride to the Capitol in an auto (1921).

Calvin Coolidge was sworn in by his father by kerosene lamp in a Vermont farmhouse in 1923 but later secretly took another oath because a justice of the peace is not a federal officer.

General Eisenhower's first inaugural was the first where top hats were omitted (1953).

Radio, television, and other technical inventions have each scored "firsts" at inaugurals. The Carter inaugural next week will be the first — if it works — in which the White House reviewing stand is warmed by a solar heat furnace.

Why France let P.L.O. terror suspect go free

By Jim Browning
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

The action of a French court in ordering the immediate release from jail of suspected Palestinian terrorist leader Abu Daoud got France out of one diplomatic tangle but plunged it into another.

The release pleased the Arab countries but brought immediate and bitter reaction from Israel.

Mr. Daoud is accused of having planned the terrorist attack on Israeli athletes at the 1972 Munich Olympic Games.

He was arrested in Paris Jan. 7 while on a visit in the French capital with a delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) to attend the funeral of a well-known Palestinian who was assassinated outside his Left Bank bookstore.

Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon denounced Mr. Daoud's release as "a shameful surrender" and ordered the immediate recall "for consultations" of the Israeli ambassador in Paris.

France acted with unusual speed in freeing Mr. Daoud despite requests from both West Germany and Israel that he be detained in order to pending his extradition.

The arrest had caused embarrassment both to the French and West German governments. Official leaks to the French press indicated that neither government was forewarned of the

police action, carried out by agents of France's secret police, the domestic counterintelligence agency "DST."

Because of that, the arrest was surrounded by legal confusion, over both the legitimacy of the arrest warrant and the legitimacy under which Mr. Daoud was being held.

France's action nevertheless put a question mark over European efforts to lead a world crackdown on terrorism. French and West German planners have produced a not-yet-ratified European treaty calling for strict handling of accused terrorists.

The arrest had threatened to blow up into another sensational French political "affair," of the sort that has embroiled the French Government and its secret agents in Middle Eastern politics over the years.

It all happened as quiet contacts, mainly in Paris, between the Palestine Liberation Organization and Israeli opposition leaders appeared to be producing modest results, terrorism appeared to be on the wane, and both European and Middle Eastern leaders were predicting progress in Mideast peace talks for 1977.

The arrest produced veiled threats from the PLO and an angry protest from Arab ambassadors in Paris. France currently is trying to maintain good relations with both groups.

Both French and West German officials left little doubt that they wished Mr. Daoud had never been arrested. Judges on the French appeals court which ordered his release were re-

portedly rounded up by special car Jan. 10, and the Jan. 11 court session was unexpected.

The court ruled that Israel's extradition request depended on a law passed after the Munich crime, and that West Germany's request for Mr. Daoud's continued detention was not followed soon enough by an extradition request. West German local and federal authorities had reportedly been unable to decide how to handle the affair.

Mr. Daoud, a tall, heavy man with brown glasses and bushy black hair and moustache, smiled in elation when the judge ordered him freed immediately.

He had been in Paris as part of an official Palestinian delegation attending the funeral of a Palestinian activist killed here Jan. 3. He denied that he was in fact the man accused of planning the Munich crime.

"I came to France on an official visit and believed I was under the protection of French authorities," he told the court. "I do not understand anything about this, and I request my release, and the continued protection of the French authorities."

Reports that the French Embassy in Beirut did in fact know who he was when he was issued a visa added to the mystery over why he was first allowed to come, received with other members of the PLO delegation at the Foreign Ministry, and then arrested. Speculation centered on Israeli agents and on reports that the French secret service is embarrassed at hav-

ing let other accused terrorists slip through its fingers.

Monitor correspondent David Mutch reports from Bonn:

The reaction in West Germany to Abu Daoud's release must be termed split-level.

The official reaction, in the form of a statement by the Ministry of Justice, said Bonn regrets the decision, that it was not in accord with the extradition treaty between France and Germany, and that it will not help the international fight against terrorism. This opinion also has been reflected in much of the press commentary over the past few days.

On the other hand there was a certain sigh of relief over the decision.

West Germany would have certainly suffered a serious public-relations problem had it tried Abu Daoud, as it already has from its trial of members of the Baader-Meinhof terrorist gang. And it would have faced the possibility of terrorist reprisals as well. Its dependence on Arab oil is a known weak spot in its diplomatic stand.

[Bonn reported from Jerusalem: Israeli Foreign Minister Allon told a packed session of the Knesset (Parliament):

"France has not stood up to the international test of courage and integrity. It has blatantly violated its international obligations for political and economic expediency.

"France went down on its knees even before it had to, displaying a minimum of courage and a maximum of knee-flexing."

Middle East

Israel reported reselling restricted U.S. arms

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Athens
Israel is selling sophisticated electronic-warfare systems and other weapons to Greece, Turkey, Taiwan, and other arms customers of the United States, Greek defense officials and arms-industry sources here report. In many cases, the U.S. Defense Department had refused or delayed permission to the U.S. manufacturer for sales of the same equipment, these sources say.

Through licensing agreements, Israel has in some cases acquired the right to veto U.S. military sales or technology transfers to certain countries where it has no diplomatic mission, according to the same sources.

Greek Defense Minister Evangelos Averoff confirmed to this reporter that Greece has made "unlimited" purchases from Israel of U.S. electronic gear it needs, and could not get from the United States. Greece's neighbor and Ae-

gean Sea rival, Turkey, is understood to be buying similar equipment from Israel, as is Nationalist China and some Latin American states.

[Mr. Averoff subsequently said the above statement had been misunderstood. He said Greece was not buying from Israel what the U.S. refuses to sell. Turkish Defense Minister Ferit Melen described the reports about Turkey's involvement in purchases from Israel "pure imagination and untrue." The Monitor correspondents involved in this story stand nevertheless by their initial reports.]

Last summer, when tension over Aegean Sea oil and boundary rights nearly brought Greece and Turkey to war, Greece sought to outfit over 100 of its U.S.-made combat aircraft with electronic countermeasures (ECM) gear. The planes include Lockheed F-104G, McDonnell Douglas Phantom F-4E, and Chance Vought A-7 fighter bombers.

After receiving reports from its North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) allies, the

U.S. Defense Department held up approval, mainly because Greece and Turkey both identified their main adversary not as the Soviet Union, but each other. Many U.S. companies, such as Lundy Electronics and Systems, Inc., ITT Avionics, and Sanders Associates, submitted bids to the Greek Defense Ministry but could not sign contracts because of the defense department's objection.

Greece wanted chaff and flare dispensers in ward off enemy radars and weapons; radar-warning receivers; electronic jammers; an electronic intelligence-gathering system for 12 big Lockheed C-130H transports being delivered to Greece; and a ground-based communications jammer.

Most of this equipment is manufactured under U.S. license in Israel by affiliates of Israeli aircraft industries which have sold some of it to Greece. Israel this year exported \$500 million worth of military electronics, aircraft, the Galil rifle (a modified Soviet weapon) and other military hardware to over 20 countries

and expects to raise its profit figure to \$1 billion in 1977, according to a recent public Israeli estimate.

U.S. and Israeli officials have been discussing co-production agreements for the U.S. Air Force's General Dynamics F-16 fighter. Israel is buying 200 F-16s, but it also wants to produce them at home.

Dana Adams Schohl reports from Washington.

"The United States is engaged in secret negotiations with Israel for covering problems growing out of Israeli military exports that exploit U.S. high technology."

Whereas in the early years of the Jewish state the Israelis imported great quantities of heavy equipment, the emphasis now is on sophisticated devices used in military aviation, chemistry, and the like.

The tendency, according to well-placed officials, is for the Israelis to buy complex U.S. technology, to change some features thereof, and then to manufacture an Israeli model for export. Thereby the Israelis are developing a major export industry.

While the United States is anxious to assist development of the Israeli economy, officials see the danger of conflicts with U.S. law and with the intentions of Congress.

An example of the problem is the sale to Chile by Israel of the Shofar missile which has a copy with some changes of Raytheon's AIM-9D/G heat-seeking missile. The Israelis managed to build it even though the United States would not allow them to manufacture it to be exported for the missile's detection system.

Co-production of the F-16, desired by the Israelis, is a particularly delicate point because the United States already has co-production agreements with NATO allies. Any agreement therefore has to be cleared with them.

As for the frequent Israeli complaint that the United States has refused or is holding up some technological exports, U.S. officials point out that some of the items are highly classified and still in development. In consequence, it may take six months or more to get scientific opinions. That could be the nature of "holding up."

"The officials deny that by licensing agreements the Israelis could acquire the right to veto U.S. sales of a co-produced item or technology transfers to countries where Israel has no diplomatic representation. But there may be provisions in Israeli agreements with particular countries, such as West Germany, providing that a particular item improved by the Israelis cannot be sold without an Israeli OK."

New Turkish-Iraq pipeline provides oil funnel to the Mediterranean

By Sam Cohen
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Isanbul
Turkey and Iraq have inaugurated a new pipeline which will enable Iraq to resume pumping oil to the Mediterranean.

Nine months ago Iraq stopped shipping oil across Syria when relations between the two Arab countries touched a low ebb and they failed to reach agreement on prices and transit fees. The new 815-mile pipeline bypasses Syria, skirting its northeast frontier.

The Turkish-Iraqi rapprochement comes at a time when Turkish relations with the United States remain strained as a result of Congress's action in cutting off American military aid to Turkey because of the Turkish intervention in Cyprus in 1974.

Iraq has closer relations with the Soviet Union than most Arab countries. And Turkey has been using its period of plague with Washington to flirt with the Russians.

The Iraqi-Turkish pipeline will carry crude from the Kirkuk oil fields in northern Iraq to the Turkish port of Yumurtalik. Its capacity will be 25 million tons a year to begin with, rising to 35 million tons in the early 1980s.

Turkey, which depends largely on oil imports from the Arab countries, will take from

10 to 15 million tons of the oil pumped through the line annually.

In addition Turkey will be able to earn about \$100 million a year in transit fees from the pipeline. Part of these receipts will go to repay foreign credits used in building the project which took 17 months. The cost to Turkey amounts to \$530 million, of which \$400 million have been paid in foreign currency.

Some 400 miles of the pipeline lie in Turkish territory. Part of the construction work was done by a West German firm. Loading will start in March at Yumurtalik, which will be able to take tankers of up to 300,000 tons.

The Turkish Government attaches great importance to the project, not only because it will ensure a constant flow of crude oil to this country but also because it will enable other major development projects in the area.

Minister of Energy Selahattin Kilic told a news conference that it now will be possible to build a petro-chemical complex at the Mediterranean port of Iskenderun, and also an oil refinery and a fertilizer plant. He said the construction of a natural gas pipeline between Iraq and Turkey was being considered.

Turkish Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel and Iraqi Vice-President Taha Mounieidin Maarouf attended inauguration ceremonies - in



By Joan Forbes, staff cartographer

Kirkuk on Jan. 3 and at the Turkish terminal on Jan. 4.

Premier Demirel hailed the pipeline as a "new belt" between the two countries. He said it stood as a vehicle of common interests and friendship in a world and a region torn by international disputes.

Radio pirates wage a propaganda war

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Athens
From the Mediterranean eastward to the Caspian Sea, Middle East airwaves are crackling with invective in a series of new and older radio wars.

A deafening burst of Greek or rock music, followed by a raucous commercial message, suddenly cuts in and jams out a locally relayed, English-language Voice of America news broadcast beamed to the eastern Mediterranean and the Middle East.

"The congaque regime in Syria," trumpets a clandestine Iraqi transmitter called the Voice of Arab Syria, "will soon meet its just deserts. . . Our dear brothers in Syria, our common aim is the liberation of seething Syria and then liberation of all the conquered Arab soil."

"The fascist gangs in Baghdad," responds a Syrian commentator in Damascus, "perpetrated new outrages in Syria." It is referring to the Jan. 6 execution by hanging of three terrorists in Syria.

Oil issues injected
Tehran radio broadcasts an Iranian newspaper commentary on Saudi Arabia's split with the other main oil-producing states by charging lower prices for its oil. It calls Saudi Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani an agent of imperialist plots and says he

is trying to fool the Arabs into believing that a theatrical dance to America's tune in oil matters would be instrumental in forcing Israel out of occupied Arab territory.

Clandestine Communist transmitters located in East Europe daily praise the improving relations between Turkey and the Soviet Union, which they say have been forced by the pressure of progressive people in Turkey. They vilify the Shah of Iran as the Gendarme of American imperialism in the Persian Gulf.

Sometimes the radio rhetoric is supplemented by black propaganda - pretending to represent one side in a dispute while actually broadcasting the other's views. The technique was used by the Soviets during their invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968 to discredit the Czech nationalists and in fake versions of Radio Peking sometimes beamed to the Middle East and elsewhere to distort Peking's views.

Commercial piracy

The activity in Greece, where the Voice of America operates powerful relays for its Middle East broadcasting on the island of Rhodes, appears to be more that of commercial pirates - unlicensed stations using other's licensed frequencies - than of interference with a political intent.

However, the American forces radio station in Athens, which broadcasts in several thousand U.S. military personnel and their families stationed here, often is jammed by noisy pi-

rates broadcasting advertising and sometimes political messages.

The pirates often crowd or jam the Greek national radio, too, and have interfered with the incoming reception of news agencies' wires. The Greek telecommunications authority warns the illegal broadcasters, but it seems to lack equipment or personnel to track them down or silence them.

Strident voice

In the Arab world, one of the newest and most strident stations is Iraq's Voice of Arab Syria. It was heard first last Oct. 31, marking President Assad of Syria. Although it is heavily jammed, it has been on the air for about an hour each day since then, broadcasting calls to overthrow Mr. Assad.

It describes alleged resistance activity against the Syrian peacekeeping forces in Lebanon. In one broadcast it lambasted what it called the Syrian-Egyptian criminal plot to reconvene the Geneva conference for peace talks with Israel.

In time some of these broadcasts remind some observers of the years before the 1967 Arab-Israeli war when the late Egyptian President Nasser's radio station in Cairo, the Voice of the Arabs, broadcast a program called Ruminations of God by commentator Ahmed Said. It included attacks on Israel, the United States, and the reactionary Arab regimes like Saudi Arabia, and the language of some rather similar, though less vituperous, language from Radio Baghdad.

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Eurocommunism Trojan horse?

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Eurocommunism — and its Japanese extension — is challenging Western democracy on an unexpected front: the moral. In the United States, President-Elect Jimmy Carter has repeatedly called for a restoration of America's moral fiber and greatness. The promise of that call is Christian and democratic.

Young people's commitment

In Europe and in Japan, some young people are turning to Marx and accepting the discipline of the Communist Party, seeing this as committing themselves to right the wrongs of the society they live in.

These young people are not a majority. But most of them are sincere. Most of them are idealistic. Most of them appear to be well-informed.

"To me, Marxism is not a dogma, but a creative method," says Giovanni Annunziata of Naples, Italy.

"I have never felt so free as when I became a Communist," says Denis Triclot of Paris.

"Communism is a point of view that emphasizes the importance of people," says Mrs. Noriko Watanabe of Tokyo.

Mr. Annunziata became a Communist when he was a 16-year-old high-school student.

Mr. Triclot, at the time I met him, was a student at the Institute of Political Science, popularly known as "Sciences Po," and one of France's top academic institutions. He had spent a year as an exchange student in an American high school.

Mrs. Watanabe, a designer, joined the Japanese Communist Party on her own a couple of years ago. Her husband, although sympathetic, is not a member.

One final quote, this time from Emameh de Zorzi, a French teacher in Rome. "I joined the Communist Party," she said, "because in Italy, if you are looking for a way to change society in a legal and orderly manner, this is the only way."

Appeal on mass scale

It might be argued that these are young people who have been taken in by the proverbial wolf in sheep's clothing and that a day of awakening will surely come. This may be so. But today, neither in Italy nor in France nor in Japan is the Communist Party a small conspiratorial band. In all three countries, it is a mass party, with hundreds of thousands of members, most of whom have joined up since World War II.

There are those such as Harvard Prof. Adam Ulam — of that university's Russian Research Center and an expert on communism — who still utter words of caution. Professor Ulam concedes that an exponent of Eurocommunism like Italy's Enrico Berlinguer may well be sincere in his commitment to Western parliamentary procedures whereby parties are voted out of power and then accept the verdict.

Professor Ulam says, however, that there is a second layer of bad-faithers in the Italian Communist Party who could conceivably push Mr. Berlinguer aside at some later date. And there is also the possibility that Communists in power in a parliamentary democracy over a period of time might resort to covert electoral chicanery to try to thwart a genuine voters' verdict against them.

Yet, there persists the question: In open societies such as those of Italy, France, and Japan, where even Communist Parties are accountable to the public, could voters be deceived by Eurocommunism (if it be deceit) on such a grand scale?

Delicate dilemma

This is, in a sense, the dilemma that noncommunists of conscience, loyal to the democratic system and to the individual's freedom of choice, face when grappling with the phenomenon called Eurocommunism.

(Eurocommunism, according to Prof. William Griffith of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is a "reformist version of radical Marxism which emphasizes, in contrast to Leninism, the peaceful, parliamentary transition to socialism led by a broad coalition of leftist forces and thereafter allegiance to civil liberties, a multiparty system, and peaceful rotation of parties in office. . . . [It] is national communism: It insists on the independence of all Communist Parties, especially from Soviet domination." Among the most active exponents of Eurocommunism are the Communist Parties of Italy, France, and Japan.)

Before President Carter finishes his first — and perhaps much soon — the U.S. could find itself to decide what to do about Communists gaining access to democratic means, such key countries of the Western alliance as Italy and France. Communist Parties of these countries now preach 'Eurocommunism,' a brand of Marxism that professes to reject Soviet and accept Western parliamentary principles. Are they to be trusted? Or are they a Trojan horse?



All men of conscience know that a grasp of absolute power, his purges, his infatuations, as well as the Communist Parties in Western Europe, Hungary and Czechoslovakia, are mothers of evil.

Fervor accents reform
If the Communist Parties of Italy, France, and Japan were simply agents of Moscow, they would not be so active in their true colors.

But they apparently are not. In the kind of people they have — eager, enthusiastic, ready to work, and so on — they are, in some way, a force for the good of society, or with things that are drastically wrong with the pace of social and political change and at attacking this fundamental problem of the century.

It is above all in France that the Communist Party has increased its strength. In 1973, it won one-fifth of the total vote in its share of the vote to one percent. But if the Japanese Communist Party has in the past two decades grown from 30,000 to 380,000 today, so has the Italian Communist Party.

in the lower house and 20 in the upper — it should have credible hopes of sharing power some time in the 1980s.

Closest to power in Italy

The Italian Communist Party is closest to achieving governmental power. Already Premier Giulio Andreotti's minority Christian Democratic administration depends on Communist votes to stay in office. If Italy's severe economic crisis does not ease by the spring, a coalition government including Communists is a possibility.

Veteran West European democrats like Willy Brandt of West Germany are skeptical of Italian Communist claims that they will be loyal members both of the European Economic Community and of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Italy's position in NATO is central to the defense of the Mediterranean, and Enrico Berlinguer's statement last June that he feels more secure because of Italy's being in NATO still is not accepted at face value by Italy's NATO partners.

No Communist leader this correspondent has spoken to has shown any enthusiasm for NATO. There is a persistent image, which is even stronger among rank-and-file members, that NATO as now constituted serves American superpower purposes and not that of the European allies.

The Italian Communists' argument for not getting out of NATO is tactical. They acknowledge that world peace rests upon a balance of forces between the Western and Soviet blocs, that Italy is in the Western bloc, and that a unilateral withdrawal from this position would upset the balance. NATO should not be a follow-the-leader type of alliance, says Sergio Segre, Italian Communist Party spokesman on foreign affairs, but a genuine defensive partnership. One has the impression that the party's present stance on NATO is a holding action, designed to deflect criticism that it would take Italy out of the alliance, and that a more definitive policy will be worked out only when the party is in a position to carry it out; that is, has achieved power.

Another problem posed

The French Communist Party is much more openly hostile to NATO, while in Japan the Communists — like the larger Socialist Party — insist that they will sever their country's security treaty with the United States. Recently the Japanese Socialists have said that the question is not urgent, and the Communists are proposing a "provisional government" focusing on uprooting political corruption and not including the abolition of the security treaty among its objectives. These are considered tactical moves, however, and Communist Party officials still insist they wholeheartedly oppose the security treaty and want an independent, neutral, armed Japan that would place itself politically in the nonaligned camp.

These attitudes in turn pose another dilemma for democratic allies of these countries, and principally for the United States. Should non-Communist parties be supported, both politically and financially as they have been in Italy and in pro-Gaullist France, just because they are non-Communist and regardless, in the case of some, of corruption and scandal which tend to alienate the most idealistic elements of the population from them? Hitherto, the answer has been: Yes — even if we have to hold our noses while doing it. In his election campaign, President-Elect Carter in effect replied: No.

Now that he is only two weeks away from starting his presidency, he must face all the practical implications of his answer.

Outright funding is out

Outright financial aid of the kind previously offered through Central Intelligence Agency channels to conservative Italian politicians is obviously out. But making clear Washington's political preferences in a manner that is forthright without being generally perceived and resented as interference in Italy's domestic affairs is another matter. Easy enough to articulate as theory, this is an exercise exceedingly delicate to carry out in practice.

An American answer that evades the appeal of Eurocommunism to many of those seeking morality in government in Western Europe and Japan will be seen across both the Atlantic and the Pacific as Machiavellian and unbefitting the authentic successors of Jefferson and Thomas Paine. If the American Revolution is to be recognized as relevant and applicable to the problems of today, it can and must find an appropriate answer to this new challenge of Marx and his heirs.

By Sven Simon and AP
... of Italian party leader Berlinguer's Eurocommunism

By a staff photographer and AP
For U.S. President-Elect Carter: the challenge...

financial

Britain lowers the boom on boom-bust

By David R. Francis

Boston
Last fall British Prime Minister James Callaghan made a statement to the Labour Party that holds out some long-term hope for the economy of the United Kingdom.

"We used to think," he said, "that you could just spend your way out of a recession and increase employment by cutting taxes and boosting government spending. I tell you in all candor that that option no longer exists, and that insofar as it ever did exist, it only worked by injecting a bigger dose of inflation into the economy, followed by a higher level of unemployment. That is the history of the past 20 years."

What this means is that simple Keynesian economics is losing its sway in Britain. British politicians are finally realizing that successful economic management requires fiscal and monetary discipline.

Economic scene

In a sense, the Labour government had no choice. The major requirement of the \$3.9 billion International Monetary Fund (IMF) loan to Britain approved Monday was an austerity program.

Even before these loan negotiations were under way, however, officials at the Bank of England and the Treasury had begun to recognize the basic cause of Britain's grim postwar stop-go economic experience: enormous instability in the growth of the nation's money supply.

Even statistics fell short

The government had concentrated on trying to stabilize interest rates and ignored the supply of money. Even the statistics on money were inadequate until more recent years.

Gradually it has dawned on British officials that no nation can print money at a rapid rate without suffering the



Bank of England By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

Britain: with discipline, a glimmer of hope

consequences — an inflationary boom followed by a recession as the government attempts to stop prices from rising so fast.

Now, as Chase Manhattan Bank economist George de Nemessker-Kiss notes, Britain has a financial plan for the next two or three years. One ingredient of this plan is a steadier and slower growth of the money supply. It should mean no

end to the extreme boom-bust pattern in Britain's economic experience.

The immediate impact of Britain's new austerity program, however, will be near-recession. Mr. de Nemessker-Kiss predicts that growth in output of goods and services will run between 0 and 1 percent this year. That also growth period could well extend into 1978.

That is not good news for Britain's unemployed. Jobs will be hard to find.

More inflation predicted

Moreover, Britain may well be in for another burst of inflation, the Chase Manhattan economist reckons. That is the result of the sharp devaluation of the pound. Imports will be "cheaper," as the English say.

The present agreement between the government and trade unions calls for wage increases of a nominal 5 percent this year. If that is adhered to with only some slipage, the pre-tax earnings of British workers could decline about 6 percent this year. That, says Mr. de Nemessker-Kiss, would be unprecedented in British postwar economic history. It could lead to enormous strains on the wage agreement, which is due to expire in August.

There are some more favorable economic developments in prospect for Britain, however.

The lowered cost of sterling should stimulate exports. The economic slow down will discourage imports. Mr. de Nemessker-Kiss figures the current account deficit in the balance of payments (one measure of the international payments balance) should decline from about £1.9 billion (\$3.23 billion) in 1976 to £800 million.

If Britain can get into a pattern of steadier growth in the next two or three years, it should help the island deal with other troubling issues, such as low productivity, class problems, and poor labor and management relations. In other words, the "British disease," as the economic ailment is often called, is not incurable.

European Community: is it a rich man's club? Eire wonders

By Jonathan Marsch Jr.
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin
Targets set by European Community planners for 1977 are to hold inflation to below 8 percent and to achieve a 4 percent growth rate.

The EC's success in attaining these goals may have to be measured by the community's weakest link — the Republic of Ireland. The most favorable forecast given for the republic is a 13 percent inflation rate and a 3 percent growth rate.

Western Europe will be closely watching the outcome of the economic summit now expected to be held in Britain in May and which will bring together the heads of state or government of the United States, Canada, West Germany, France, Italy, Japan, and Britain.

Europe's weaker nations, which have been hit the hardest by recession and high oil prices, hope the summit will win a pledge from the United States, West Germany, and Japan to reflate and launch an international economic recovery.

Without a firm reflationary lead from the strong economies, the EC's economic forecasts see little hope of dealing effectively with the community's \$7 billion deficit and 5 million unemployed.

Foreign exchange cross-rates

By reading across this table of last Tuesday's mid-day inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges. (C) — commercial rate.

	U.S. Dollar	British Pound	West German Mark	French Franc	Dutch Guilder	Belgian Franc	Swiss Franc
New York	100	1.2225	1.454	200	20.36	23.36	20.5
London	58.6	100	1.194	166.6	16.66	19.36	17.2
Frankfurt	2.284	4.1071	100	100	10.36	12.03	10.6
Paris	4.990	8.953	2.0928	100	10.36	12.03	10.6
Amsterdam	2.495	4.297	1.0467	50.0	100	11.93	10.45
Brussels	35.628	63.832	15.3475	7.3334	14.5632	100	14.729
Zurich	2.4845	4.2795	1.0420	49.75	99.55	10.6763	100

The following are U.S. dollar values only: Argentine peso, 200.48; Australian dollar, 1.0885; Danish krone, 17.01; Italian lire, 201.14; Japanese yen, 300.34; New Zealand dollar, 95.06; South African rand, 1.1500.

Source: First National Bank of Boston, Boston.

Yugoslavia on the upturn: economic controls pay off

By Eric Bourne
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Belgrade
Prime Yugoslav beef is moving west again, boosting this Balkan country's economic hopes for 1977.

The resumption of such beef exports is one of two developments marking the close of a year of striking economic recovery for Yugoslavia.

The other is agreement on a significant expansion of economic relations with the European Community (EC).

Both developments will strengthen Yugoslavia's commercial and industrial ties with the Western world, with which it already conducts approximately half its trade.

Yugoslav beef is going to Western Europe again as a result of an EC decision to lift its two-year ban on imports of beef from outside the Common Market.

Ban hit hard

Yugoslavia had been hard hit by the ban, for it had spent heavily to adjust its production and standards to raise high-quality beef for fastidious Western markets.

"The ban cost us \$200 million immediately," Foreign Trade Minister Emil Ludviger told this writer. "It was difficult to switch our beef export because there was not the same demand for top quality, and it was no use offering it to the meat-eating oil countries."

Such losses and the subsequent 10 percent drop in other exports because of Western recession presented Yugoslavia with a serious economic situation. A positive trade balance with the industrial nations slumped to an all-time record deficit. By the end of 1975 inflation had reached almost 30 percent, and only half could be blamed on external recessionary pressures.

Dramatic steps taken

Adversity, however, set the Yugoslavs to hard economic thinking, which resulted in import curbs, a lid on wage and price increases, and investment controls to reduce regional rivalries and extravagance and to harmonize development nationwide.

(The last has long-term importance. Govern-

ment leaders are well aware that the more regional economic balance and viability are secured now, the greater the stability for the period after President Tito leaves the scene.)

Yugoslavia's economic recovery in 1976 was aided by a record wheat crop of 8 million tons — 1.6 million tons better than 1975 — based on the highest average yields per acre ever achieved in this country.

Inflation trimmed

Inflation was brought down. The first figure for 1976 will not be more than 10 percent for the whole year. A massive trade deficit with the West remains, but it was reduced appreciably as exports to Western countries picked up substantially.

Despite everything, Yugoslavia managed to keep the Common Market as its biggest trade partner, and trade with the West in general continued to account for more than 50 percent of the Yugoslav total.

The new accord with the EC has bolstered Yugoslav confidence. It extends the scope of the 1973 trade agreement. It will afford Yugoslavia excellent opportunities for still more tangible links with the EC all round, including access to technology as well as markets and — now that the beef ban is lifted — important cooperation in agriculture.

It also means greater Yugoslav access to the European Investment Bank for loans toward projects of mutual interest, such, for example, as the \$51 million credit already extended to Belgrade for construction of a 750-mile four-lane highway linking Central Europe with Greece and Turkey.

It should, moreover, encourage private Western investors to contemplate joint ventures here. It is an area in which Yugoslavs have had some success — though, with one major exception, mainly in smaller projects — but where other investors have been hesitant because of the "political" undertones of Yugoslavia's industrial self-management system.

New legislation, however, apparently is to provide not only a 50 percent repatriation of profits by the foreign partners (in place of the present 30 percent), but also to exempt them from the jurisdiction of workers' management where foreign equity and profit distribution are concerned.

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environment

Ocean mammals:

Man must choose which species to save

By Clayton Jones
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Man's ocean kin, from Arctic whales to Antarctic fur seals, are losing their freedom on the high seas but, oddly, gaining more protection from man's exploitation.

In past years marine mammals were open targets for hunters and fishermen simply because no nation claimed ownership of ocean resources. New international agreements, however, point to increasing acceptance of the view that the seas' bounty belongs to all nations.

Also, as nations move to extend territorial limits to the edge of the continental shelf, national ownership of coastal mammals is strengthened. Thus, free-swimming mammals are placed on a legal "leash."

This is forcing nations, rather than hunters, to decide whether to conserve or consume the sea animals. Political bodies such as the International Whaling Commission, the Law of the Sea Conference, and even the State of Alaska must design "management schemes" for exploitation and conservation.

Little is known yet of the impact these schemes will have on the mammals scattered below the planet's waters. The chore of finding out is being left to scientists.

As part of the effort to understand marine mammals better, a number of world experts gathered in Bergen, Norway, recently under United Nations sponsorship. The Bergen conference concluded that man has reached a point where he must choose between competing species.

Antarctic whales, for instance, rely for food on krill, a major source for large-scale fishing. Too, hump seals in the North Atlantic interfere with codfish fishing.

Hence, suggests Dr. Torm Loefer of the World Wildlife Fund, ultimately man may have to decide which of these species survive and which become extinct.

Before a decision such as that is made, however, the scientists must learn the answers to several questions concerning marine mammals:

Notions need to know how many exist, says G. Carlton Ray of Johns Hopkins University. What food they need, where they live, and the delicacy of their social relationships also concern the international scientists.

Vitaly important to understand, too, is how a mammal population increases its numbers — if it does — once it is harvested by man, points out Lee M. Talbot of the U.S. Council on Environmental Quality.

While herds, for instance, show few signs of being in danger of extinction until it is too late. Their low number of births, long life, and late maturity produce population dynamics unlike fish species that can recover quickly from overkill.

Once depleted, the now protected whale herds also find their niche of ocean food taken over by other animals, thus blocking recovery.

Answers that the scientists come up with will aid nations in harvesting marine mammals wisely.

Of course, a country still could seek a short-term yield by exploiting a stock below a level that could sustain a natural rate for regeneration. But at least that nation would know scientifically that its policy is leading to commercial extinction or even total extinction of a species.

A more subtle debate for scientists is choosing a level of marine mammals harvest for the goal of either conservation or consumption.

The former allows stocks to be grown naturally with minimum killing. The latter keeps stock steady solely so man can obtain a sustainable yield of resources.

The Bergen scientists have some figures and facts at hand:

Most seal stocks, for instance, have been exploited, except for the 15 million crab-eating seals in Antarctica. That herd is the only remaining stock of large marine mammals not yet affected by man. Other seals make up another 15 million.

Monk seals are listed by international conservationists as endangered, and the Caribbean monk seal as well as the Japanese sea lion are



By Berth J. Falkenberg, staff photographer

Seals — prey of sharks, bears, walrus, and man

extinct. The elephant and cape fur seals show a rapid recovery after extensive "sealing" in the last two centuries.

Seals are at the top of the ocean food pyramid. Their main predators are killer whales, leopard seals, sharks, polar bears, and walrus. Man seeks the seal's fur, oil, and leather pelt.

International agreements are crucial to seals because they are often found breeding on the high seas or feeding in areas of disputed sovereignty such as the Antarctic. About 300,000 will have been harvested by the end of 1978.

Marine otters are regaining their historic ranges on North American coasts under new legal protection, but they are losing on South American shorelines. Once down to a few thousand, their numbers now reach over 100,000 in California and Alaska but fewer than 1,000 in the southern Pacific waters.

Freshwater dolphins in India's large rivers face the threat of immediate extinction while in the Black and Azov Seas dolphin exploitation continues at the high rate of 70,000 a year out of a population of a few hundred thousand.

The Amazon dolphin, called boto, is still abundant, and the white flag dolphin in China, although very rare, appears to be protected and "coming back."

Pacific dolphins are slowly coming under U.S. protection against tuna fishermen who snare them in their nets. Controls on other nations' fleets may come from the International Tropical

Conservation Commission.

Substitutes are also being discovered for the whale's sperm oil ambergris, a wax used for perfumes. Embargoes on whale-product imports now exist in the United States, Great Britain, France, and New Zealand. Scientists record a recovery for the humpback whales.

Demand for marine mammals' oils is decreasing, the Bergen conference found. But demand for furs is steady or increasing, and high interest in marine mammals ivory as an investment is threatening some species.

Tourists are also disrupting the traditional habits of some species. On Norwegian shores, walrus visited by onlookers regularly become more aggressive toward humans.

In the Argentine province of Chubut, tourism has jumped ten times since 1972 as visitors flock to see seal rookeries. Seal viewing is also popular now in California, Australia, and Britain.

Scientists think that seals' fidelity to altes, which are culled over centuries, is so strong that any disruption can lower breeding habits dangerously. And they now find that just one killing among dolphins and whales can shatter the social hierarchy that gives each animal a task, such as nursing, protection, or scouting.

Such knowledge of how man's activities affect the natural growth of marine animals has only begun to be given to policymakers, reports Dr. Carlton.

The international scientists, who prepared two years for the Bergen meeting, hope their world efforts will give marine mammals a swimming chance for survival.

Speaking out
Protesters plead for ocean friends.

home

Not for the birds

By Marilyn Itoffman
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York
The bird may no longer live in the gilded cage, but the cage — gilded or not — may have become worth its weight in gold as a desirable "decorative object."

A lot of fanciful design has gone into bird cages over the years, whether fashioned of metal or matchstick, wicker, rattan, or whatever. Many of them are sheer delights in their shape and architecture.

If you have a bird to live in your gilded cage, fine. If not, flowers, ferns, and ivies can be made to flourish there as well.

New cages may be purchased in pet, gift, and garden shops at various prices, ranging from \$9 to \$50 and more. Antique cages can be found in flea markets, junk stores, Salvation Army stores, and sometimes antique shops. They can hang in a window, sit on a table, hang from patio beams, or serve as a real eye-catcher in an entrance hallway. Wherever, it is guaranteed they will be happy conversation pieces.

One young working girl in California purchased a tall rusty old bird cage stand along with its accompanying wire cage. She sanded them, and sprayed both cage and stand with black paint. She then placed the stand in front of a window wall and hung from it, by means of a shiny gold chain, a metal basket containing her favorite Boston fern. She placed the wire cage on a Parsons table next to a lounge chair, and sometimes fills it with small geranium plants. She considers she made a good investment.

Rita de Rosa, a young New York career woman, has been collecting bird cages of all vintages for several years. Her first, a brass antique one, was purchased for \$20 at an upstate New York antique barn. It now hangs from the ceiling of her Manhattan apartment among a cluster of hanging planter pots. She later located two other old brass cages and one bamboo cage. And on a business trip to Texas she discovered a primitive cage made of unfinished wood and wire, and it came back on the plane with her.

At the moment, two of her bird cages sit on the floor, each in a cluster of plants. One is hung from the ceiling and one rests on an old butcher block, along with an antique brass horn and a brass candlestick. One bird cage decorates the top of a metal filing cabinet which is painted white and serves as a room divider.



Perched or hanging, metal or rattan, bird cages add decorative delight

How to keep 'old' seed so it will grow next year

By Peter Tonge

Weymouth, Massachusetts
At a Christmas church fair in our area recently, I came across a bargain in vegetable seeds. Packets that would normally sell from 40 cents and up were going for 10 cents apiece. So I scooped up half a dozen packages of my favorite varieties and went home well pleased.



Now the question remains: How good will that "old" seed be come planting time?

The answer is pretty good; better, anyway, than some garden stores would have you believe. Moreover, there is a pretty

effective way to keep left-over seed fairly viable for several years. It comes from Dr. James Harrington of the University of California, Davis. A screwtop jar and some powdered milk will do the trick, he says.

Dr. Harrington, a leading specialist in bulk seed storage, worked out the method, at the request of the National Garden Bureau, so that home gardeners might be able to duplicate conditions in commercial seed-storage areas. These are always kept cool and desert dry.

Heat and humidity, according to seed technologists, are the two most destructive elements in seed storage. In Dr. Harrington's method the powdered milk and the jar keep the seed dry and a refrigerator supplies the cool temperatures.

Here are Dr. Harrington's recommendations:

- Unfold and lay out a stack of four facial tissues.
- Place two heaping tablespoons of powdered milk on one corner. The milk

must be from a freshly opened pouch or box to guarantee dryness.

- Fold and roll the facial tissue to make a small pouch. Secure with tape or a rubber band. The tissue will prevent the milk from sifting out and will prevent seed packets from touching the moist desiccant.

- Place the pouch in a wide-mouth jar and immediately drop in packets of left-over seeds.

- Seal the jar tightly using a rubber ring to exclude moist air.
- Store the jar in the refrigerator, not in the freezer.

- Use seeds as soon as possible. Discard and replace the desiccant once or twice yearly.

Dried milk is "hygroscopic" and will quickly soak up moisture from the air when you open the bottle. Therefore, be quick about it when you remove seed packets; recap the jar without delay.

Even some short-lived seed varieties such as onion, parsnip, and larkspur would

remain viable for three years if given the treatment from the moment they were bought. Other vegetables would last for many more years still.

Meanwhile, Vermont gardener Dick Raymond suggests testing the viability of left over seed this way:

Place 10 seeds on three layers of damp paper toweling. Carefully roll up the toweling inside a damp face cloth and cover with a sheet of plastic. Place in a warm spot.

In 6 or 7 days (the seed packets will indicate the germination time) unroll the toweling and see how many seeds have sprouted. If 5 of the 10 seeds have germinated, half of the seed is probably viable. The answer, then, is to sow the seed twice as thickly as is recommended for fresh seed.

Mathematicians will tell you that if seeds are too small a sample to guarantee an accurate calculation. That may be so, says Mr. Raymond, "but so far it's proved close enough for me."

travel

Down the Philippine rapids — bring your bathing suit

By Peter Tonge
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Pagsanjan, the Philippines
At first sight Danilo is your average Filipino — around 5 feet, 7 inches and slimy built; 130 pounds at the very most. But before the morning is over you have a new appreciation of this very young man.

He is incredibly strong and skilled with a paddle, as are all those that work the Pagsanjan River rapids, a two-hour bus ride out of greater Manila.

Danilo this name is spelled out in blue on a white T-shirt. He is the skipper and owner of a bangka — a long, dugout-type canoe. In the old days the bangka was a standard freight hauler on the Pagsanjan. Today, though, it is practically used to haul tourists on the arduous trek (arduous, that is, for the two paddlers in each bangka) upstream from the Pagsanjan Rapids Hotel to the thundering Pagsanjan falls, then back again in an exhilarating rapid-shooting race downstream. There are nine rapids on the route.

The trip begins leisurely, as a motorized bangka hauls a train of tourist-filled bangkas upstream past village houses perched on bamboo poles, past chattering children playing at the water's edge, and past the occasional water buffalo, contentedly chewing its cud.

Then, where the river narrows and the gently sloping banks give way suddenly to the almost vertical walls of the Pagsanjan gorge, the bangkas unhitch. Now it is each little vessel for itself as the two paddlers battle against a rapidly flowing current. At each set of rapids the two paddlers jump out and haul and push the craft up over rocks and through swirling white water. It's a tough, unseemingly battle all the way.

Throughout it all, you and your fellow passenger sit back — as relaxed as possible under the circumstances — and exert no effort at all. You get splashed, naturally, but then, like all sensible passengers, you have worn a bathing suit.

In between the rapids you take note of the changing vegetation. The bananas have gone. So have most of the coconut palms. Such bushes and trees that cling to the sheer walls are festooned with creepers.

Through it all Danilo and his young partner work at a never-flagging pace.

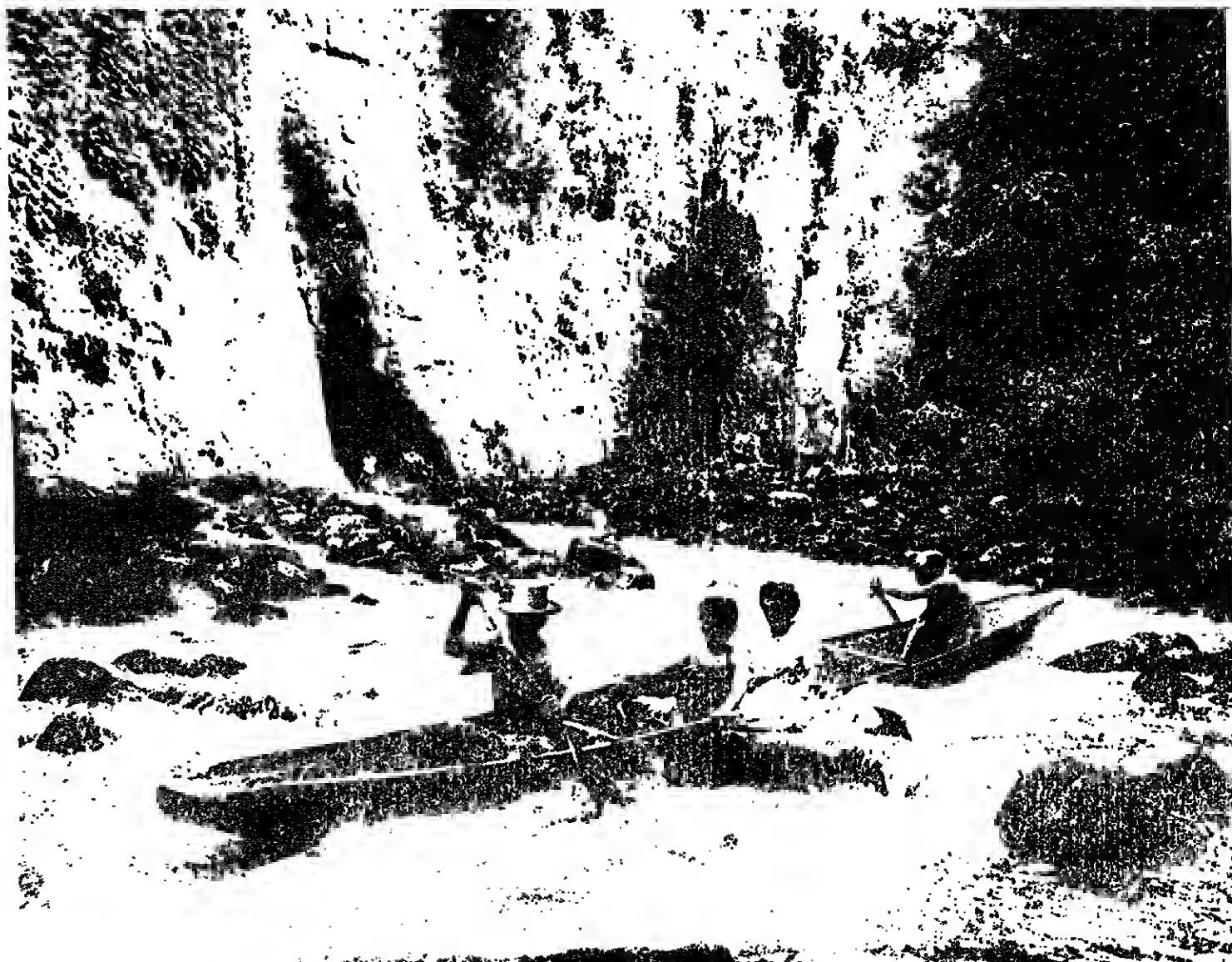
The return trip, though, is much less enervating. Energy-sapping paddling largely gives way to skillful steering. Now the speed of the river propels the craft along; whereas it took better than an hour to go upstream, it takes a quarter of that time to speed down again.

Back where the river flows more slowly you see the ruins of a temple that you're sure must predate the arrival of the Spaniards, which took place more than 400 years ago. But Danilo, who, like 85 percent of his countrymen, speaks reasonably good English, says it is a movie set for "Apocalypse Now," a film about Vietnam starring Marlon Brando. It cost \$1 million to build, the well-informed boatman says, and you wonder what hardworking rivermen such as he must think of such a sum.

He and his partner are paid 15 pesos each (a fraction over \$2) per ride by the tourist department. This may earn them half as much again.

But seldom in a week do they operate more than five times and occasionally they may be summoned as few as three times. So their earnings range from perhaps \$10 to \$20 a week.

Out of that they must save for a new boat — a \$200 investment every three to four years. The boat lasts only three years "if you hang the rocks a lot," says Danilo with a grin.



Pagsanjan Falls: a splash at every turn

Still he earns enough to support his family, he adds. He is married with one young son and plans no more than two children, reflecting the rising acceptance among the young Filipinos of the need to curtail population growth on the islands.

Danilo has worked the rapids for eight years now, ever since he turned 18, the minimum legal age. Retirement is compulsory at 50.

Will he stay on the river that long? He thinks so and toward the end he may have his son as his boating partner. Many of the 200 tourist

bangkas have father-son teams, he says.

If you are in Manila and wish to ride the Pagsanjan rapids, ask at your hotel for the list of tour operators running buses to the resort. Or write to the Pagsanjan Rapids Hotel, Pagsanjan, the Philippines.

New England inns — hospitality still comes first

By Leavitt F. Morris
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Middlebury, Vermont
The difference between an inn and a hotel, as I see it, is that an inn provides guests with an intimate, personalized service, a mellow atmosphere reflecting the traditions of a century or more, and wholesome food often served family style, while a hotel offers comfortable accommodations, but is far more impersonal — frequently, for instance, identifying guests by room number instead of name.

One area of the country which has been famous over the years for its excellent inns is New England.

I recently visited the Middlebury Inn in this college community, where I had a delicious lunch of creamed chipped beef on hot corn bread, a combination which one would only find in an inn such as this one.

While savoring this old-time New England dish, I had the opportunity to hear why inns such as this are popular with out-of-staters.

Danil Beach, the manager, was stopping at the various tables, chatting informally with the diners, offering to assist his guests in their plans to tour the town and its attractions.

Acquaintance renewed

He stopped at our table and renewed our acquaintance of many years' standing, which began when he was a young man learning the hotel business under his father, Allen Beach, owner and operator of the Basin Harbor Club in Vergennes, Vermont.

While we enjoyed our dessert, apple pie, Mr. Beach told of a recent guest of the inn who came all the way from California with one desire: — to stay in a genuine New England inn, the kind that is reminiscent of the time when guests arrived in horse-drawn vehicles. She left reluctantly, completely enchanted with Middlebury's friendly atmosphere. And as she left, she commented that finding that even floors that creaked now and then under her feet were pleasant reminders of those "good old days."

Middlebury Inn's roots go back into the early days of the town. The site was a natural one since it lay near the intersection of east-west and north-south travel over roads that were just trails. The first inn here to stand upon this site was a tavern house built in 1794. It did a flourishing business until it was destroyed by fire in 1816.

In 1827 an inn known as the Vermont House opened. In 1852, its name was changed to Addison House. In 1927, after extensive renovations, the Addison House became the Middlebury Inn.

Many cultural events

Middlebury, the location of Middlebury College, one of New England's top-ranked small institutions of learning, offers visitors both cul-

tural and recreational opportunities the year around. At the college there are concerts, lectures, seminars, an art gallery, and a library.

Middlebury College possesses two of the most meticulously preened campuses in the country: one in town, the other on Breadloaf Mountain, where poet Robert Frost inspired the famed Writter's Conference. The main campus includes Painter Hall (1816), the oldest college building in Vermont, and Starr Library, which contains the Abernathy collection of American first editions.

In the winter, the college's Snow Bowl is considered one of the best ski areas in the East. There is ice skating at the Field House and at the public rink.

A noteworthy collection of antiques, art, and Americana may be seen at the Sheldon Museum, the oldest incorporated town museum in the country. Here visitors will find New England village life of a century ago displayed in a country store, tool shed, tool shop, colonial kitchen, dining room. They'll see powder, dolls and toys, pianos, and clocks.

Shelburne not far

It is only a 35-mile drive from Middlebury to Shelburne Museum, where there are 35 buildings, the Luke Stenmer "Ti," a private rail car, a lighthouse, and world famous art.

At the Frug Hollow Craft Center, within walking distance from the inn, visitors can watch silver and pottery artisans at work.

Other activities available: tennis at the public courts or on the college courts, riding at private stables nearby, and golf either at the college or Basin Harbor Club, 20 miles from Middlebury.

Rates in the main inn (there are also motel units) run from \$14 to \$30 single and \$20 to \$30 double. The "budget rooms" (no bath) cost from \$8 to \$16 singles and \$14 to \$16 doubles.

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FOR GLOBAL SIGNPOSTS TRAVEL THE MONITOR

people

Up, up, and away in their beautiful balloons

By Sara Hongland
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor
Boston

"You are a bird."
"You are the wind."
"It's quieter than anything you've ever experienced."

Hot-air balloonists take off from their backyards, from fields, or from mountaintops with propane burners flaring and families waving.

They slip silently to the sky with thousands of feet of shining red, white, and blue splotched cloth billowing out, brushing the tree tops to slow their flight, and touching down gently wherever the wind takes them.

There are only about 1,000 hot-air balloonists in the United States and less than 100 in New England. For most the New England terrain is too rough, the weather too variable, and the winter winds too cold to face handling a balloon. But three of New England's best-known balloonists say they would not live anywhere else.

The only active balloonist in New Hampshire, Benjamin Rogers, flies from a hilltop behind his house. He recalls: "The first time I went up in a balloon there was a light snowfall. It was so quiet I could hear the snowflakes falling on the leaves in the forest below."

"My balloon has been the most profound teacher of anything in my life. It teaches respect for the universe. You feel like the astronauts must on a space flight. You never know where you're going to end up."

"You're aware of how beautiful the earth is. In New England it hasn't been wrecked yet."

Ralph Hall, a former Army pilot and flight instructor, first took up ballooning seven years ago when he was "bored with flying between wings." Since then he has flown a total of more than 1,000 hours using six balloons. He is director of "Professor Hall's Hot Air Balloon School of Higher Learning" in Lexington, Mass.

"After the initial upward surge, as the pilot cries 'hand high' and the ground crew release the gondola, there is no longer any real sensation of movement. You and your balloon seem stationary in space," says Mr. Hall.

"You do not 'ascend' — the ground drops away from you. You do not move forward or sideways — the landscape is slowly unfolded by some unseen hand beneath you."

Clayton Thomas owns the Dingley Dell balloonport and balloon school in Brimfield, Mass. "A balloon is the only way to fly," he insists. "You can get up in a helicopter but you're shaking too much. In a parachute there's no hesitation for you to enjoy the view. A plane is too noisy, and in a glider you're always worried about thermals."

Balloons range in cost from \$4,500 to \$30,000 and are relatively easy to operate. The fireproof nylon cloth which constitutes the "envelope" of the balloon is rolled out on the ground and filled with hot air by the propane gas burners attached to the gondola.

As the air blown into the envelope reaches its two-ton capacity, the balloon rises — lighter than air — until all its 50 to 100 foot height is straight up and yanking at the tether and the ground crew which anchor it to earth.

Balloons are almost as simple today as they were 200 years ago, as man's first means of flight. Equipment consists of an altimeter, a thermometer, a descent and ascent rate meter, and a compass.

"How else can you fly 50 feet above the ground at 5 m.p.h. and talk to people?" asks Mr. Hall. "Have you ever looked at a pine tree from the top down?"

Talking to the crowds of people who come running as he looks for a landing spot is the "nearest part of flying" for Dr. Thomas.

As for safety, the pilot must keep careful watch on his equipment and the weather. Because the envelope will not inflate in ground winds of over 5 to 8 m.p.h., the weather often acts as a safeguard for pilots, even if they want to go up in questionable conditions.

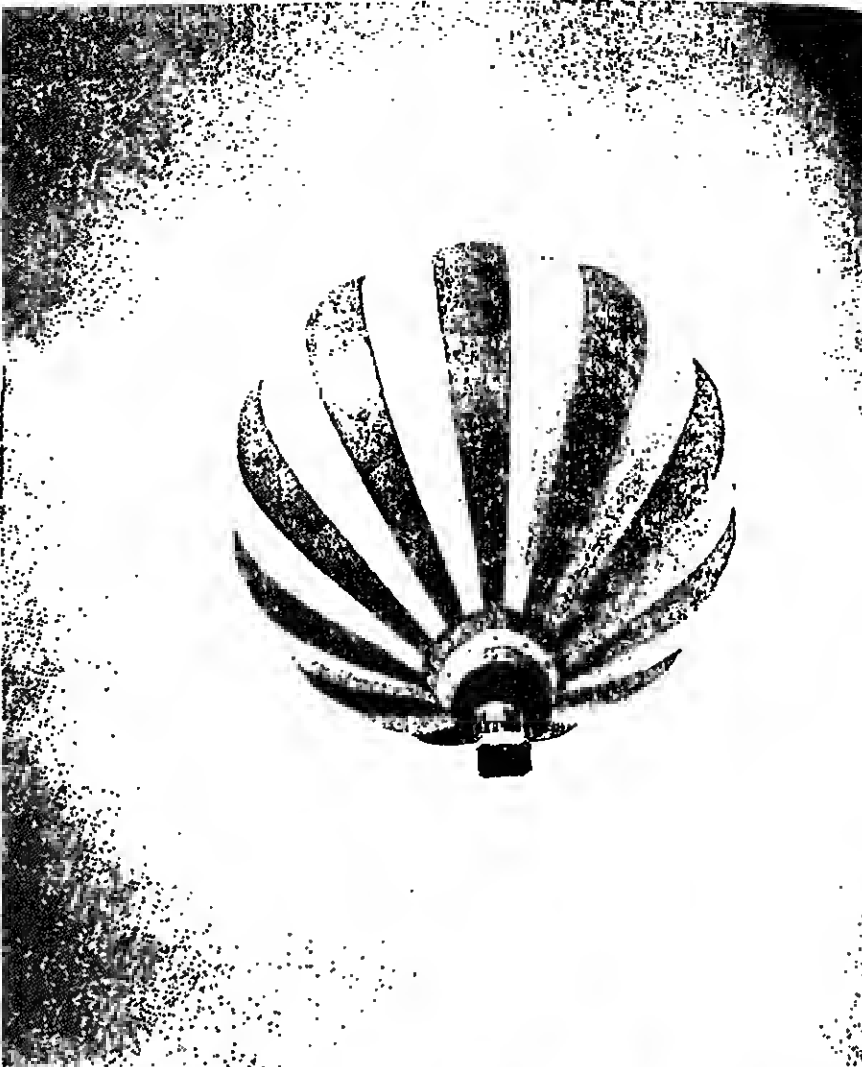
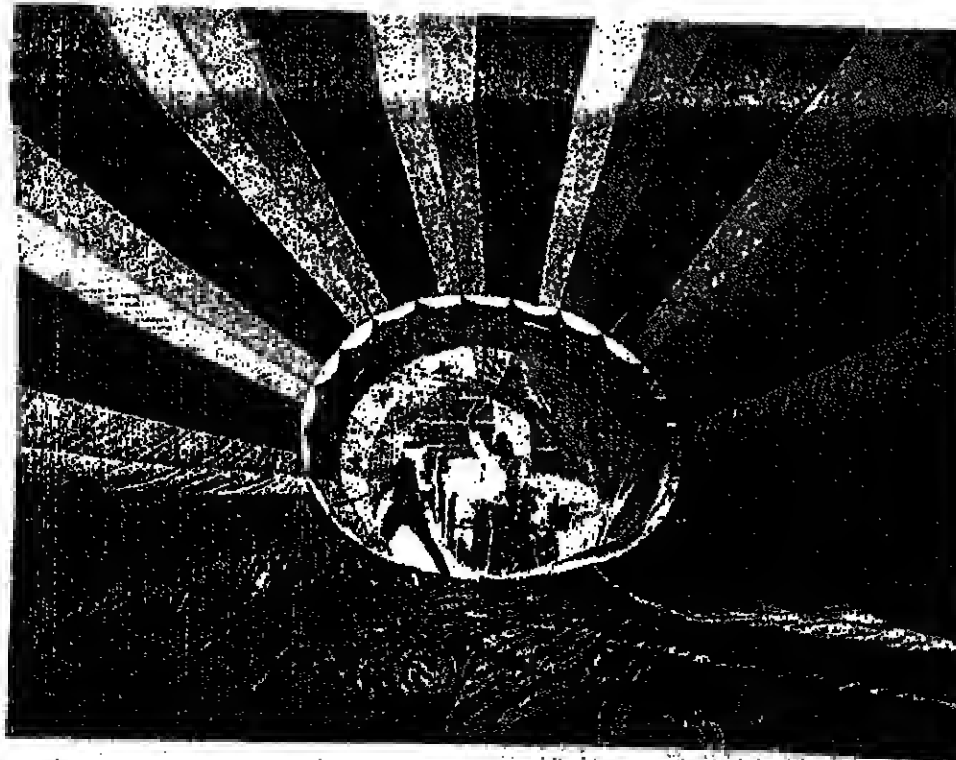
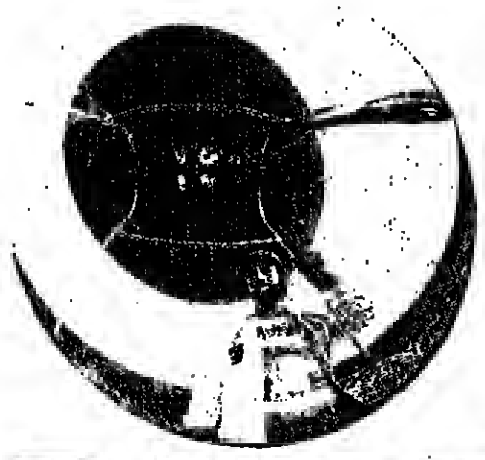
All three balloonists stress that with care danger is minimal. Ballooning takes "no skill just judgment" according to Ralph Hall. "Any fool can turn the heat on. The judgment comes in knowing when."

A licensed balloon pilot must be 16 years of age, have flown 10 hours with an instructor, and have passed a solo flight and a written test.

Lessons are expensive, but balloonists consider the payoff priceless: "I was moving along at a good clip. I was bringing my balloon just off the tree tops at about 20 m.p.h. All of a sudden I heard the wind in the pines. But I couldn't feel any wind. Then I realized I was the wind. I was completely at one with the air mass. . . . Ballooning is a way of seeing your place in the universe."

'The only way to fly'

About to cast off (below, right); on the ascent (upper right); beginning inflation of the 'envelope' (below); 'Prof.' Ralph Hall in the gondola (left). Photos by Barth J. Falkenberg, staff photographer.



arts/books

'King Kong' — surprisingly good fun

By David Sterritt

The beautiful woman stands with hands tied to two large posts. Before her looms a gigantic gate which slowly swings open to reveal a huge, hideous, menacing — gasoline pump. Then the pump gradually rises into the sky and uncovers the unimaginable King Kong (now doing commercials for the Petrox oil conglomerate) entrapped in a tight steel cage.

"There is nothing to fear!" hollers the announcer, a spokesman for Petrox. "The cage is escape-proof! Certified by the New York City government!" Naturally Kong is out in a minute, and the rest was history as far back as 1933, when the original "King Kong" thrilled a world whose collective spine has never quite stopped tingling.

Frankly, I didn't think we needed a remake of "King Kong." It would be immensely difficult, I reasoned, to improve on the Merlan C.

Cooper-Ernest B. Shoedsack classic, which remains the greatest giant-animal movie of all time. In reputation and in actual viewing.

Well, the Dino De Laurentiis rehash doesn't seem to care much about improving. But it does have a wonderful time imitating, embellishing, and spoofing. It's a rousing entertainment in its silly way, and I had a surprising lot of fun watching it.

In the '30s version, you'll recall, Kong was discovered by an on-screen movie company looking for exotic thrills. Inevitably, I suppose, the '70s Kong-finders are oil moguls investigating a fog-shrouded island with a high carbon-dioxide reading that might denote petroleum — or, says the prime paleontologist who happens to have stowed away on the ship, the by-product of a very big animal.

The all turns out to be elusive, the apt anything but. The Petrox people decide to take

him home, though not before rescuing a damsel at sea and discovering Kong's total interest for humans. There is some mumbo-jumbo about superstitious natives, a kidnap, a voyage, a rampage, and the classical climax wherein Kong, a miserable king in New York, plays the dying Benji to a movie star's Beauty.

What lends this nonsense a breath of new life is the self-defeating approach of John Guillermin's direction. The screenplay, by Lorenzo Semple Jr., goes too far with campy irony — If Kong was lifting you toward his teeth, would you remonstrate about your fear of heights? Or bait your hairy captor with cries of "chauvinist"? But Guillermin, an action specialist, allows his actors just the right amount of distancing during the most effective scenes, replacing suspense (everyone already knows the plot, except the youngest) with humor and the self-conscious sense of adventure that greets the beginning of a roller-coaster ride.

I must also mention that something very special happens just before the end. Even as the rough beast stumbles toward the World Trade Center, wreaking all kinds of havoc, the movie swings wholeheartedly into his corner. He must be captured, of course, but surely he can be taken unharmed. When weapons of destruction finally open up on the suddenly vulnerable giant, we join the humane young paleontologist in bewailing his fate. The conclusion is less ambiguous than in the original "Kong," and as compassionate and curiously powerful as anything a monster movie has given us.

Charles Grodin gives a hilariously bravura performance as the pompous oilman, with Rene Auberjonois as his bemused assistant. Jeff Bridges is likable as usual as the bearded showaway from Princeton, and newcomer Jes-



King Kong: occasionally touching

sica Lange almost convinces us as the slightly spacy shrivel who becomes Kong's victim and, ultimately, his would-be protectress. The beast himself is played sometimes by a 10-foot midget (passable), usually by an actor in an ape suit (thoroughly believable and occasionally touching).

The '70s camera angles Miss Lange more than the '30s lens did Fay Wray, the language gets a bit rough in spots, and Kong's final fight is necessarily violent. But the new film has less general destruction than its predecessor, which was slightly censured in its own day for sex and violence, and has only recently been restored.

The old "King Kong" was delicious with romantic melodrama, and therein lay its charm — the remake has nothing to equal those spectacular jungle scenes and the prehistoric atmosphere, for example. There is a freshness here, however, that is as welcome as it is unexpected. "King Kong" is a hit all over again.

Baldwin scolds U.S. via its film

The Devil Finds Work: An Essay, by James Baldwin. London: Michael Joseph, £3.95.

James Baldwin continues his literary love-hate relationship with America through a remarkable, abrasive, racially oriented commentary on movies from "The Birth of a Nation" to "The Exorcist." Sometimes love-hate has seemed to become simply hate-hate in the years since Mr. Baldwin wrote so eloquently about why he, a black American expatriate, felt impelled to come home. But if hate were all, why would he bother?

No, something of the long-ago boy preacher still breaks through, letting white Americans believe that he is still trying to save them as he grinds their faces into the racial ignorance.

— Roderick Nordell

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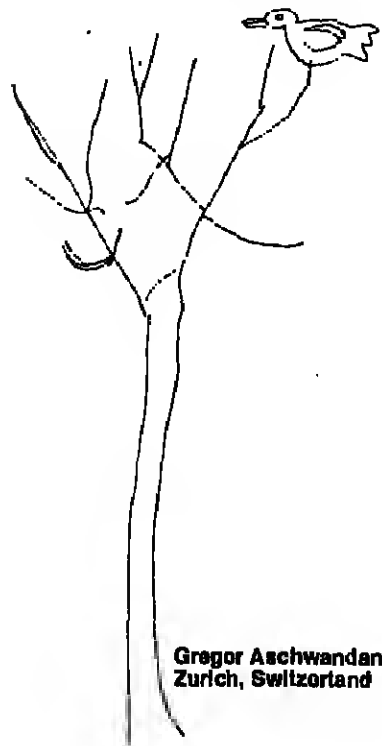
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children



Gregor Aschwanden, 6
Zurich, Switzerland

My name

My name feels like a round balloon.
It tastes like Pluto,
and it smells like a red-rooted tomato.
When I write my name on a piece of paper
and bail it up,
it feels like my heart is broken.

Pat Paake, 4th grade
Magnum Elementary School
Durham, North Carolina

Present problems

Where shall I hide this gift I've made?
I've looked most everywhere,
I could hide it in my closet
No, Mother's bound to look there!

Then there's always my pillow
But the present is much too big,
I might hide it in the garden
Oops, then I would have to dig.

I just have to think of some place
Mother is coming home soon,
I might as well put the present away
And then go up to my room.

But where shall I put the present I
made?

This decision's as hard as the last,
The only thing I know right now
is that I have to hide it last!

Ross Tynar, 10
Vancouver, B.C. Canada

At breakfast

Mommy,
You should climb a ladder
an inch high
And scoop the moon up
in a coffee cup.

When I was big like you
I went up in a kite
And scooped the moon up
Far you, one night.

Gregory John Pina, 3
Newton, Massachusetts
(As spoken by Gregory and written
down by his mother.)

Cinquain on fog

Fog —
Nature's cloak
Blocking all vision,
Denying the eye's penetration;
Mist.

Chris Coldoff, 12
Atherton, California

Footprints of young explorers

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Watching the birds

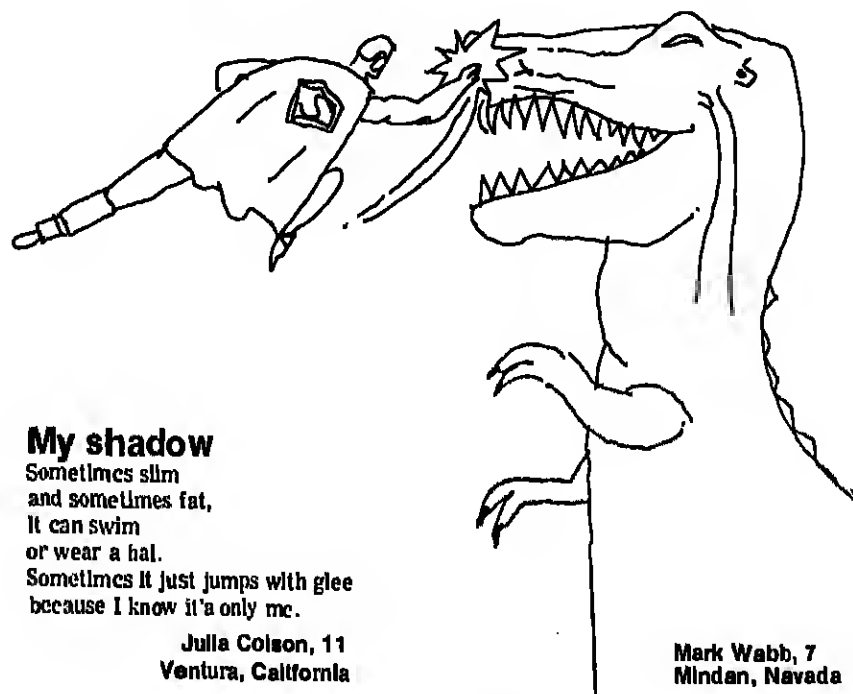
I am standing in the rain
In the cold and quiet driveway
Watching the birds fly south
And watching the raindrops
Turn into colors
And disappear in the sun.

Margaret Hamilton Meserve, 5
Princeton, New Jersey

Hockey

Hockey is
Smashing, crashing, sloshing fun,
Sticks whacking, skates scraping,
Sweaty head, chilly air,
Goal scoring, and crowd cheering.

Matthew Daly
Burnsville, Minnesota



My shadow

Sometimes slim
and sometimes fat,
It can swim
or wear a hat.
Sometimes it just jumps with glee
because I know it's only me.

Julia Colson, 11
Ventura, California

Pegasus

Horse with the winter mane and crystal tail. How I love to watch you
gallop through golden fields of wheat. Dodging trees and rocks.
Spreading your wings like a bird in flight. Your head high, your di-
amond like eyes glister in the sunlight. Your silver hoofs shine like
stars in the night as you soar to distant lands.

Adam Chacon, 10
Lakewood, Arizona

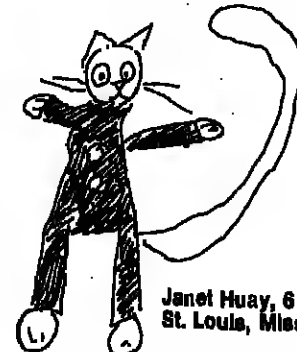
If a bar of soap could talk . . .

One day a bar of soap got very angry. "I've had it!" he shouted. "Why does every
one in this house have to get dirty? I wish —" He was interrupted by a boy coming in to
wash for supper. When the boy left, the bar of soap said, "The way they use me, I'll be
gone before you can say 'Jack Robinson.' And besides there's only a few scraps left in
me." He took a long pause. "Well," he sighed, "I guess every bar of soap gets used up
sometime, but it isn't a time a bar of soap looks forward to. Well, I'll have to be gone
when I'm gone. I sure would like to meet the bar of soap that's taking my place."

Brad Gildan, 8
Lakewood, Washington

Quite a kitty

My cat is fat.
She sat on the mat,
wearing my mother's charming blue hat.
Katie Matcok, 7
Wellington, New Zealand

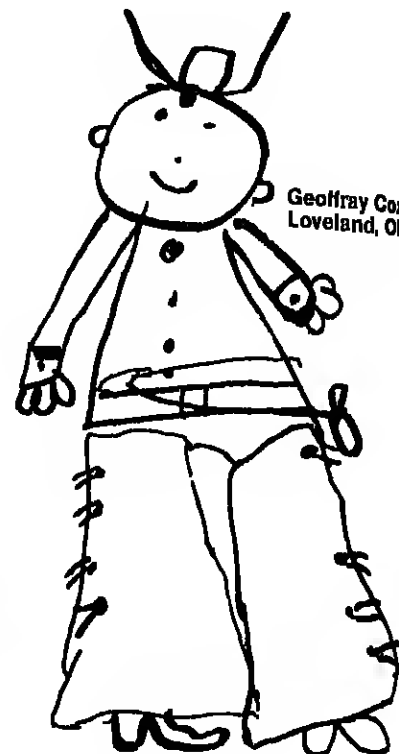


Janet Huay, 6
St. Louis, Missouri

The fact of people

People come in different sizes,
And their shapes are well.
People come in different colors,
Like black, white or red.
People have feelings such as hate or
love
That make them feel like a devil or a
dove.
And one main thing that people should
do
Is love other people as other people do.

Dan Bauer, 11
Franksville, Wisconsin



Geoffrey Cox, 4
Loveland, Ohio

Things I like

I like teddy and my bed
and the dance and reading
and the birds and my sister and plans
and all the things to do.
I like to play with my friends.
I like to shop with my mommy
I like all the other fun.

Helan Slag, 1
Johannesburg, South Africa

Vowel colors

A is red like an apple
E is gray like an elephant in the hay
I is white like ice cream
O is black like an octopus in the ocean
U is as brown as the dirt underground

Justine Seala, 7
Toronto, Canada

What goes on when the world turns?

As the snow kisses the morning
ground
(softly oh so softly)
It lifts your spirits
(gently oh so gently)
The sun is rising
(not a sound not a sound)
The birds start to sing
(softly oh so softly)
But while all this goes on the world is
turning
(gently oh so gently)

Beth Newman, 17
Yorkville, New York

Forest fire!

"Run! Run for your life!
The forest's on fire!
Those careless humans.
They have no right to burn our home."
"Would they like their homes burned?"
No! What to do?
They're stronger!
Why did God give them intelligence,
If this is what they do?"
"They don't care,
Just as long as it's not their homes."
Whisper the animals with their last breath

Kelli Flechett, 12
Fallon, Nevada

Night

Darkness in the evening
Sings a special lullaby
Sleeping dreams at night time
Morning will come soon

Kathy Tweed, 11
Knoxville, Tennessee

education

Blackboard: the oldest visual aid

By Richard Armour
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor
Claremont, California

We speak of "visual aids" in education today as if they were something modern, developed of recent years. But there is one visual aid currently employed that was used by teachers many generations ago. Despite ingenious electronic devices, such as the overhead projector, this time-honored visual aid is still in use. In fact it may be the most useful aid a teacher has. It would be difficult indeed to teach without it.

I have in mind the blackboard.

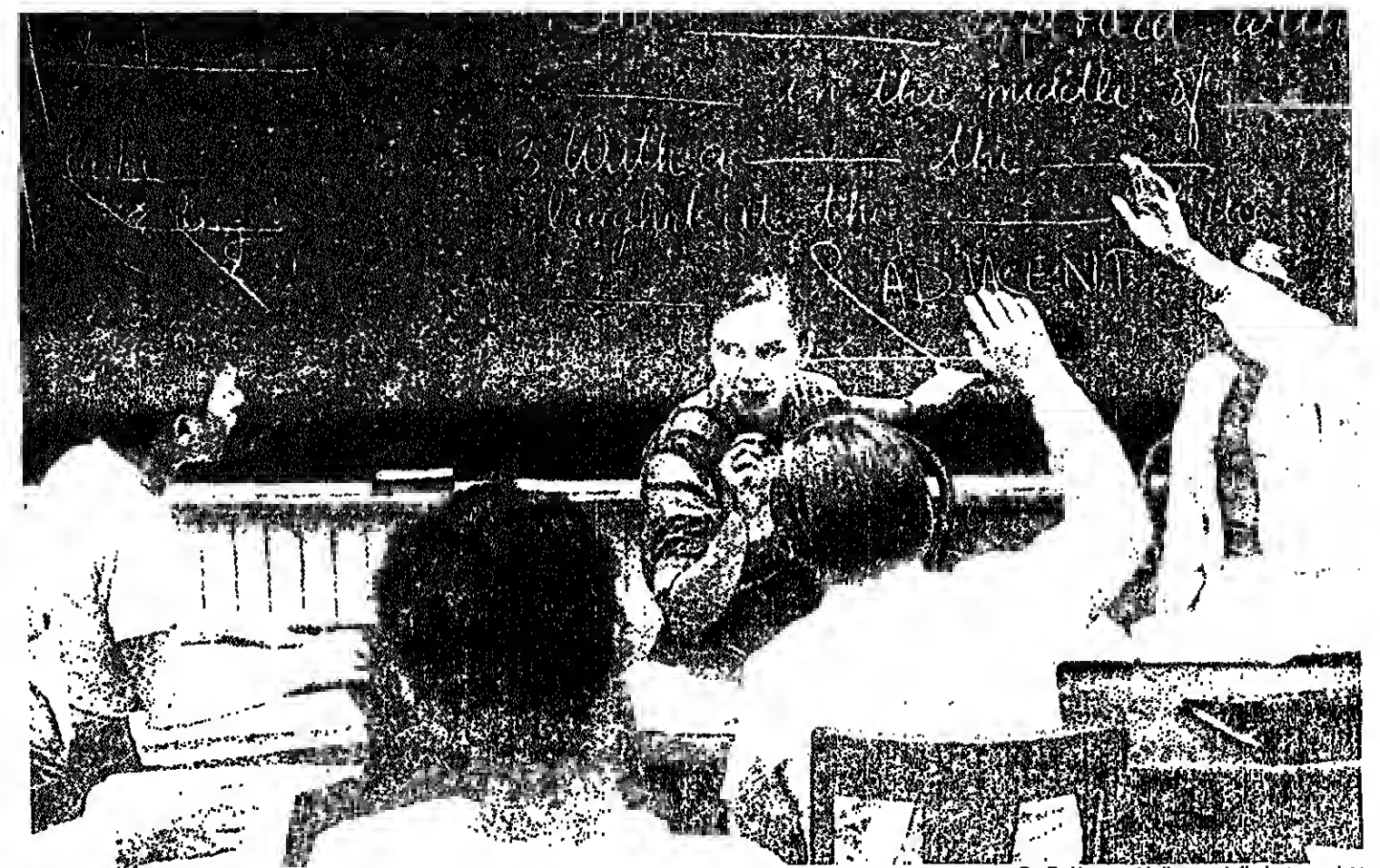
Many "blackboards" today are green, not black, but otherwise they have undergone little change. Chalk is still used for writing, making mathematical figures, or drawing charts or pictures on them. Unlike the blackboard, which as I have said is sometimes a greenboard, chalk is usually white, as one expects it to be. And at the bottom of the blackboard is the familiar ledge where extra pieces of chalk as well as old-fashioned erasers are still to be found.

As in the "old days" (good days and bad), the teacher stands facing the class, with the blackboard in back. If there is need for graphic illustration or "visual aid," the teacher has only to turn around, pick up a piece of chalk, and write on the board a word, a quotation, a numbered series of points, or whatever is pertinent. The teacher then turns around and, with a finger or with a wooden pointer, questions, explains, or emphasizes.

A school tour

Recently I visited a junior high school, and two students, a boy and a girl, proudly took me on a tour of its buildings. I saw young gymnasts, aspiring to participate in future Olympics, practicing their handstands and cartwheels and doing their flips and swings on the uneven bars. I saw (and heard) a student orchestra running through the scales and then playing a piece, abruptly interrupted by the teacher, acting as orchestra leader, who had heard a sour note.

But mostly I looked into classrooms where a



Language class, Atlanta

Blackboards have hardly changed at all over the years

By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

teacher was teaching 30 students (in a few instances as many as 50) such subjects as English, history, Spanish, or algebra.

What I noticed especially was that each teacher was either writing on the board, pointing out and explaining something already written there, or erasing the chalk marks preparatory to starting anew. In some classes there were a few restless students who were looking around and who saw me standing in the doorway, as well as an occasional student who was slumped down, half asleep or doodling on a piece of paper. But most of the students were watching the teacher — and the blackboard — intently.

In one class a teacher had pulled down a map that hid half of the blackboard, but only temporarily. Maps, too, I thought to myself, are visual aids of the oldest kind. But the teacher could only point to certain places on

the map, and the map couldn't be erased and redrawn. A map seemed somehow more static, a less creative visual aid than the blackboard.

Teachers admired

I felt great sympathy for these junior high school teachers. First there was that "traveling board" of five classes, each containing 30 or more students. Second, and more important, the students in those classes were in the seventh, eighth, and ninth grade, young people in the first stages of adolescence. Coward that I am, such teachers have not only my sympathy but my admiration.

Incredibly, every teacher with whom I talked liked his or her work, thought it exciting, a challenge. Not a one wished to teach students at a pre-adolescent or post-adolescent age. By the way, when a youngster becomes an adolescent is fairly definite — generally in the seventh grade. But when a young person

grows out of adolescence is less certain. I think it can be as late as the sophomore or even junior year in college.

But I come back to the blackboard. I cannot imagine a classroom without one, or a teacher, at whatever teaching level, not making use of a blackboard to clarify, emphasize, or make memorable something being taught.

Perhaps I am affected by nostalgia. I remember falling in love with my teacher when I was in third grade. Among other things, I admired her for being able to write on the board without making the chalk squeak. And I thought she must like me, too, because she let me clap erasers on Wednesdays and Fridays, which was one day more than any other boy in the class.

Let more sophisticated visual aids be perfected, and let teachers make use of them. But let us also continue to use, and be grateful for, the old-fashioned blackboard.

Ideal size for a school — about 400 pupils

By Cynthia Parsons
Education editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

How big should a school be? That is, how large should the enrollment be to ensure a good, strong, humane, educational environment?

Can a school be too big? Or too small?

Educational research has not given us a definitive answer to the question of school size, but many thoughtful educators are beginning to question the reasons for schools to have more than 300 or 400 students.

That's right, just 300-400 students. At the present time, few schools are being built, and many buildings are closing out school duty as enrollments shrink. Yet those who are building schools, like Las Vegas, Nevada, are building for more than 1,000 pupils, even for those in the youngest grades.

Efficiency argument

And city school systems after city school systems are attempting to combine enrollments in order, as they argue, to make school plant operation efficient. And throughout rural areas, the trend has continued for two decades to consolidate several small enrollments into one large union school district building.

But are the savings in dollars worth the losses in intimacy and closeness? That is, are schools which are large and possibly financially efficient (although "hard" data are missing on this point) unhealthy environments in which to educate children?

Few would want to return to one-room schools, unless there was some way to guarantee that teachers would be trained as Renaissance men and women. But many teachers and administrators, who have worked in small and caring environments, lament the largeness of many United States schools.

I shall never forget the day that the guidance counselor in a large (1,800-pupil) junior high school took me by the hand into the hall

while classes were in session. We stood in the middle of the main hall for about 60 seconds.

He asked, in a whisper, "What do you hear?"

"Nothing," was my quick reply. He nodded and led me back into his office. "I want to cry when I hear that nonsound," he said with genuinely moist eyes. "I want to cry out in pain and say to all who will listen, 'Where is the joy, the laughter, the music of communication?'"

In some large schools the noise is deafening; in others the bedlam is deafening. There is a good sound when a school is a busy and happy place; where the adults love and care for the children and where the children care equally about the adults.

Less than 400

That kind of noise generally comes from a school with less than 400 children in it. And with 20 or 30 adults, many of them volunteers or minimally paid nidos.

Some enormously large high schools have long recognized the need for division into groups of about 200 to 400, and split up into houses or departments or teams or classes or whatever.

But over the past two decades, when schools were being built at the fastest rate in the history of the United States, very little thought was given to building small schools for just 200 or 400 pupils. Instead, 1,000 was a general norm.

Yet a visit to a 1,000-pupil school and a subsequent visit to a school with less than 400 children confirms what, so far, is just teachers' room talk.

Schools probably should be a lot smaller.

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French/German

La détente et un couple séparé

par David K. Willis

Moscou

Quand le secrétaire d'Etat américain, Henry Kissinger, rencontre le leader du parti soviétique, Leonid Brejnev, au Kremlin en janvier dernier, il ne parle pas seulement de la limitation des armes nucléaires stratégiques... mais, selon les rapports, d'une femme russe aux yeux noirs ainsi que d'un professeur barbu de l'université de Virginie. Irina Asakhova et Woodford McClellan sont considérés par beaucoup de gens à Washington comme constituant un excellent cas permettant de tester la proximité administrative de Carter sur une question-clé de la déclaration d'Helsinki de 1974 : la demande que Moscou accorde de plus grandes libertés humaines.

Ces deux personnes se marièrent à Moscou le 4 mai 1974. Il est retourné à son campus de Charlottesville depuis août de la même année. Mais elle est toujours ici à Moscou, dans un appartement de deux pièces, avec sa fille issue d'un précédent mariage, dans l'impossibilité de le rejoindre.

L'autorisation de partir lui a été donnée en mars 1975, mais elle fut annulée trois semaines plus tard. On dit qu'elle détiend des « secrets d'état ». Ceux-ci ne sont pas spécifiés. Elle se rit de cette accusation.

Quoi que le secrétaire d'Etat ait dit au leader soviétique dans le but de les réunir — le couple affirme qu'il a vraiment dit quelque chose — cela n'a pas eu de succès : le dernier refus de laisser Mme McClellan partir est arrivé le 30 décembre.

Mais ce cas dépasse de beaucoup deux individus. Il illustre aussi les difficultés énormes entourant « l'esprit d'Helsinki », et le problème qu'a l'Occident pour comprendre en détail comment le système soviétique opère.

Le président-élu Carter, qui a prononcé durant sa campagne électorale des discours demandant à Moscou de se conformer dans une plus grande mesure aux déclarations d'Helsinki, doit maintenant décider jusqu'à quel point il doit faire pression sur les Soviétiques à propos des droits de l'homme au moment où il s'engage dans de nouvelles conversations avec le Kremlin relativement à d'autres questions (en particulier sur la limitation des armements).

Les Soviétiques ont permis à d'autres familles de se réunir. (La déclaration finale d'Helsinki, signée par Moscou, Washington et 28 autres nations, comprend une déclaration d'intention de « traiter dans un esprit positif et humanitaire » les demandes visant à réunir les familles et l'acceptation de l'objectif de « faciliter des déplacements et des

contacts plus libres » entre les gens.)

Les Soviétiques répètent presque journalièrement qu'ils sont fidèles à Helsinki. Le Kremlin rejette catégoriquement toute critique, des Etats-Unis ou d'autres, au sujet de sa façon d'agir à l'égard des accords d'Helsinki.

Voilà la toile de fond devant laquelle le cas McClellan se déroule.

Le couple déclare qu'il est clair que c'est le KGB, ou la police secrète, qui s'occupe de leur cas. Assise dans l'une de ses deux pièces l'autre jour — un arbre de Noël An décoré tout près et deux photos de son mari et d'elle sur une étagère — Mme McClellan affirme qu'il lui a été dit que tous ses papiers sont remis par le service des passeports de Moscou au KGB.

Lorsqu'elle rencontra M. McClellan pour la première fois, en août 1972, il conduisait un groupe de touristes américains dans la région nord du Caucase et elle était en vacances. Elle dit qu'elle était secrétaire à l'Institut d'économie mondiale et de relations internationales.

Bientôt on lui dit qu'elle devait cesser de le voir (c'était un « espion ») ou bien quitter l'Institut. Elle démissionna en 1973. Ses amis cessèrent de lui rendre visite.

Après son mariage, des fonctionnaires du bureau des passeports firent état

du fait qu'elle avait aussi travaillé pour l'Intourist (l'agence touristique officielle) et pour le Comité de solidarité soviétique (un groupe petit mais important qui publie des déclarations relatives à la pensée officielle).

Elle répondit qu'elle n'avait jamais eu d'entrevues spéciales, n'avait jamais eu accès aux secrets d'état et avait travaillé surtout comme secrétaire et interprète pour l'anglais. On lui avait demandé une fois d'obtenir des renseignements des visiteurs mais elle avait refusé.

« Nous allons vous donner un aperçu de tout cela », dit un fonctionnaire M. McClellan (actuellement professeur d'histoire de la Russie et des pays européens de l'est) se vit refuser la visa touristique pour revenir voir sa femme. Entre-temps, il écrit régulièrement, et appelle sa femme au téléphone à 20 heures le dimanche une fois par mois.

Mme McClellan dit qu'elle a décliné l'emploi de professeur d'anglais dans une école, qu'on l'appelaient « l'Américaine », que le directeur de l'école ne lui payait plus et que « Yankee go home » a été griffonné sur le carreau de sa chambre.

« Vous êtes folle », fut la réponse d'un fonctionnaire, dit-elle. « De telles choses ne se passent pas ici. »

Entspannung und ein getrenntes Ehepaar

Von David K. Willis

Moskau

Als sich US-Außenminister Henry A. Kissinger im Januar vergangenen Jahres mit dem sowjetischen Parteichef Leonid I. Breschnev im Krenl zusammensetzte, sprach er nicht nur über die Begrenzung strategischer nuklearer Waffen... sondern auch, wie berichtet wurde, über eine braunhäutige russische Frau und einen bärtigen Professor an der Universität von Virginien.

Der Fall Irina Asakhova und Woodford McClellan wird von vielen in Washington als ein überaus bedeutender Test für die neue Carter-Regierung in einer höchst wichtigen Frage der Helsinki-Erklärung von 1974 betrachtet, nämlich daß Moskau seinen Bürgern ein größeres Maß an Menschenrechten gewähren solle.

Die beiden wurden am 4. Mai 1974 in Moskau getraut. Im August desselben Jahres ging der jungverheiratete Ehepaar wieder an seine Universität in Charlottesville zurück. Aber seine Frau ist immer noch in Moskau; sie lebt mit ihrer Tochter aus einer früheren Ehe in einer Zweizimmerwohnung und kann ihm nicht folgen.

Im März 1975 erhielt sie die Ausreisegenehmigung, die jedoch drei Wochen später wieder zurückgezogen wurde. Man sagt, daß sie im Besitz von « Staatsgeheimnissen » sei. Sie werden nicht im einzelnen genannt. Sie macht die Anklage lächerlich.

Was auch immer der Außenminister zu dem sowjetischen Parteichef über ihre Zusammenführung gesagt haben mag — das Ehepaar erklärt, daß es tatsächlich zur Sprache gebracht habe — es war erfolglos: Am 30. Dezember wurde Frau McClellan wieder die Ausreise verweigert.

Aber in diesem Fall geht es nicht nur um die zwei Personen. Er veranschaulicht auch die enormen Schwierigkeiten, die mit dem « Geist von Helsinki » verbunden sind, und wie schwer es für den Westen ist, zu verstehen, wie das sowjetische System im einzelnen funktioniert.

Der zukünftige Präsident Carter, der in seinen Wahlreden Moskau aufzuforderte, den Vereinbarungen von Helsinki mehr gerecht zu werden, muß sich nun entscheiden, wieviel Druck er auf die Sowjets in Bezug auf die Menschenrechte ausüben will, wenn er neue Gespräche mit dem Krenl über andere Fragen (vor allem über die Rüstungsbeschränkung) aufnimmt.

Die Sowjets haben es anderen Familien erlaubt, zusammenzukommen. (Die endgültige Erklärung von Helsinki, die von Moskau, Washington und weiteren 28 Ländern unterzeichnet wurde, enthält unter anderem den Passus, « sich in einem positiven und humanen Geist » mit Anträgen auf Familienzusammenführung « zu befassen », und hat zum Ziel, « eine freiere Bewegung zu fördern

und den Kontakt zwischen den Menschen zu erleichtern ».)

Die Sowjets erklären beinahe täglich, daß sie sich an das Abkommen von Helsinki halten. Jegliche Kritik, seitens der USA oder anderer Länder, wie sich Moskau in Bezug auf Helsinki verhält, wird kategorisch zurückgewiesen.

Das ist der Hintergrund, vor dem sich der McClellan-Fall abspielt.

Das Ehepaar meint, es sei klar, daß es der Staatssicherheitsdienst ist, der seinen Fall behandelt. Frau McClellan sagte, als sie neulich in einem ihrer zwei Zimmer — mit einem geschmückten Neujahrsbaum und zwei Fotografien von ihr und ihrem Mann auf einem Regal — mit gegenüber saß, ihr wurde mitgeteilt, daß alle ihre Papiere vom Paßamt in Moskau an den Staatssicherheitsdienst weitergeleitet wurden.

Als sie McClellan im August 1972 kennenlernte, begleitete er eine Gruppe amerikanischer Touristen im nördlichen Kaukasus, und sie verbrachte dort ihren Urlaub. Sie berichtet, daß sie damals Sekretärin in dem Institut für Weltwirtschaft und internationale Beziehungen war.

Bald darauf wurde ihr mitgeteilt, daß sie ihre Beziehungen zu ihm abbrechen oder das Institut verlassen müsse (er sei ein « Spion »). 1973 gab sie ihre Arbeitsstelle im Institut auf. Freunde besuchten sie nicht mehr.

Nach ihrer Heirat wiesen Angestellte im Paßamt sie darauf hin, daß sie auch

für « Intourist » ihre offizielle Beziehung geübt habe sowie für den Komitee für afro-asiatische Solidarität (eine kleine, aber bedeutende Gruppe der Erklärung von Helsinki).

Sie antwortete, daß sie nie mit den Insassen zu tun gehabt oder in solchen Status lassen und in der Hauptsache als Sekretärin der englischen Dolmetscher tätig gewesen sei. Sie wurde einmal dazu angehalten, von Besuchern Informationen zu sammeln, doch sie habe sich geweigert.

« Wir geben Ihnen ein Jahr zu bedenken », sagte ein Beamter. McClellan ist jetzt Professor für Russisch und osteuropäische Geschichte) wurden Reisevisa verweigert, die er beantragte, um seine Frau zu besuchen. Zwischen schreibt er ihr regelmäßig, einmal im Monat ruft er sonntags abends um acht Uhr seine Frau an.

Frau McClellan sagt, sie habe den Beamten erzählt, daß sie ihre Stellung als Englischlehrerin an einer Schule aufgegeben habe, daß sie « die amerikanische Frau » genannt wurde, daß der Direktor der Schule nicht mehr mit ihr gesprochen habe und daß auf der Schulleiste ihrer Tochter « Yankee go home » geschmiert worden sei.

Wie Frau McClellan berichtet, antworteten die Beamten: « Sie sind verrückt. So etwas kommt bei uns nicht vor. »

Détente and a divided couple

By David K. Willis

Moscow

When U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger sat down with Soviet party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev in the Kremlin last January, he talked not only about limiting strategic nuclear arms... but, reportedly, about a brown-eyed Russian woman and a bearded University of Virginia professor as well.

Irina Asakhova and Woodford McClellan are seen by many in Washington as a prime test case for the incoming Carter administration on a key issue of the Helsinki Declaration of 1974: its call for Moscow to allow greater human freedoms.

The two were married in Moscow May 4, 1974. He has been back on his Charlottesville campus since August of that year. But she is still here, in two rooms of a Moscow apartment with her daughter by a previous marriage, unable to join him.

Permission for her to leave was given in March, 1975, but rescinded three weeks later. She is said to possess « state secrets. » They are not specified. She scoffs at the charge.

Whatever the Secretary of State said to the Soviet leader about reuniting them — the

couple say he did say something — was unsuccessful. The latest refusal to let Mrs. McClellan leave came Dec. 30.

But the case is larger than two individuals. It also illustrates the enormous difficulties surrounding the « spirit of Helsinki, » and the problem for the West in understanding the details of how the Soviet system works.

President-Elect Carter, whose campaign speeches called on Moscow to live up more fully to Helsinki, now must decide how far to press the Soviets on human rights as he plunges into new talks with the Kremlin on other issues (notably arms limitation).

The Soviets have let other families reunite. (The final Helsinki declaration, signed by Moscow, Washington, and 28 other nations, includes a declaration of intent to « deal in a positive and humanitarian spirit » with requests to reunite families, and acceptance of the aim to « facilitate free movement and contact » among people.)

The Soviets repeal almost daily they are abiding by Helsinki. The Kremlin categorically rejects all criticism, U.S. or otherwise, of its Helsinki record.

This is the backdrop against which the McClellan case unfolds.

The couple say it is clear that it is the KGB, or secret police, which is handling their case. Mrs. McClellan, sitting in one of her two rooms the other day — a decorated New Year tree at hand and two pictures of herself and her husband on a shelf — says she has been told that all her papers are given by the Moscow passport office to the KGB.

When she first met Mr. McClellan, in August, 1972, he was leading a group of American tourists in the northern Caucasus, and she was on vacation from her job. She says she was a secretary at the Institute of World Economy and International Relations. The institute sponsors visits to the Soviet Union by prominent people from overseas.

Soon she was told she must stop seeing him (he was a « spy ») or leave the institute. She left in 1973. Friends stopped calling.

After her marriage, officials at the passport office pointed out she had also worked for Intourist (the official tourist agency) and for the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee (a small but important group which issues statements that reflect top-level thinking).

She replied she had never held security clearances, had never done classified work,

and worked mainly as a secretary and an English interpreter. She had once been asked to collect information from visitors but had refused.

« We're going to give you a year to let your mind », said one official. Mr. McClellan (now professor of Russian and East European history) was denied tourist visas to return to visit his wife. Meanwhile, he writes regularly and calls his wife on the telephone at 8 P.M. on Sundays once a month.

Mrs. McClellan says she told officials she had left her job as an English teacher at a school, that she was being called « the American woman », that the principal of the school no longer spoke to her, and that « Yankee go home » had been scrawled on her daughter's school bag.

« You are mad », she said was the official reply. « Such things do not happen here ».

Mrs. McClellan suspects Dr. Kissinger did not speak forcefully enough to Mr. Brezhnev (to whom she has written several letters). « It is necessary to speak out », she said to make a noise.

« I pray that Mr. Carter does not forget he has been saying about human rights.

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Traduction de l'article religieux paru en anglais sur la page The Home Forum
(Une traduction française est publiée chaque semaine)

Le moyen d'échapper

Que pouvons-nous faire quand nous sommes dans une impasse, quand, pour une raison quelconque, nous nous trouvons dans une situation difficile d'où il semble que nous ne puissions nous échapper ?

La Science Chrétienne ne nous donnera pas une réponse à l'eau de rose. Elle ne dira pas, en guise de simple réconfort humain, qu'après la pluie vient le beau temps ni que l'heure la plus sombre précède l'aube. Ces remarques familières, quoiqu'elles soient vraies, ne nous aident pas à surmonter la situation délicate que nous sommes en train de vivre.

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Il y a une raison d'encouragement — celle que dit la Science Chrétienne. Elle dit par exemple, en ces mots de Mary Baker Eddy, Déclarateur et Fondateur de cette Science : « L'expérience est le vainqueur, jamais le vaincu ; et de la défaite naît le secret de la victoire. Le fait que de main procède d'aujourd'hui et qu'il est un

jour au-delà d'aujourd'hui revêt l'avenir des feintes irisées de l'espérance. »

Mais pourquoi ? Voilà ce que ses écrits expliquent clairement. Le pourquoi repose sur la fondation spirituelle de Dieu partiel et l'homme partiel — le royaume de Dieu intact, malgré tout argument en faveur du contraire, malgré les conditions externes qui apparemment soulèvent la difficulté actuelle à laquelle nous voudrions tellement échapper.

La manière dont la Science Chrétienne aborde les problèmes humains se base sur la déclaration fondamentale du premier chapitre de la Genèse, qui dit que Dieu fit tout ce qui a été fait et que l'homme de Dieu — le mal spirituel, véritable, qui est le vôtre et le mien — est son image parfaite. Cela ne semble certainement pas contrôler la situation délicate que nous sommes en train de vivre.

La Science Chrétienne nous assure que ce qui est mauvais dans

l'existence humaine n'est jamais la réalité que cela semble être et ne peut résister à la vérité de l'être spirituel.

C'est pour cette raison que Jésus put dire en toute honnêteté et franchise : « Venez à moi, vous tous qui êtes fatigués et chargés, et je vous donnerai du repos. »

Et, encore, comme partie de son Sermon sur la Montagne : « Heureux les affligés, car ils seront consolés. » So l'homme ne peut jamais être malin que la ressemblance parfaite et l'homme de Dieu.

Donc, si nous n'avons le courage, nous pouvons certes trouver le « secret de la victoire » au sein de notre défaite ; nous pouvons maintenir notre confiance dans la nature spirituelle de l'homme, dans la

réalité spirituelle qui continue à identifier notre être individuel, quelles que soient les circonstances externes. Comment ces circonstances s'en ressentent-elles ? Essayez, et vous découvrirez que la paix intérieure que cette confiance apporte, le sens de l'être spirituel, dissoudront en fait le mal extérieur.

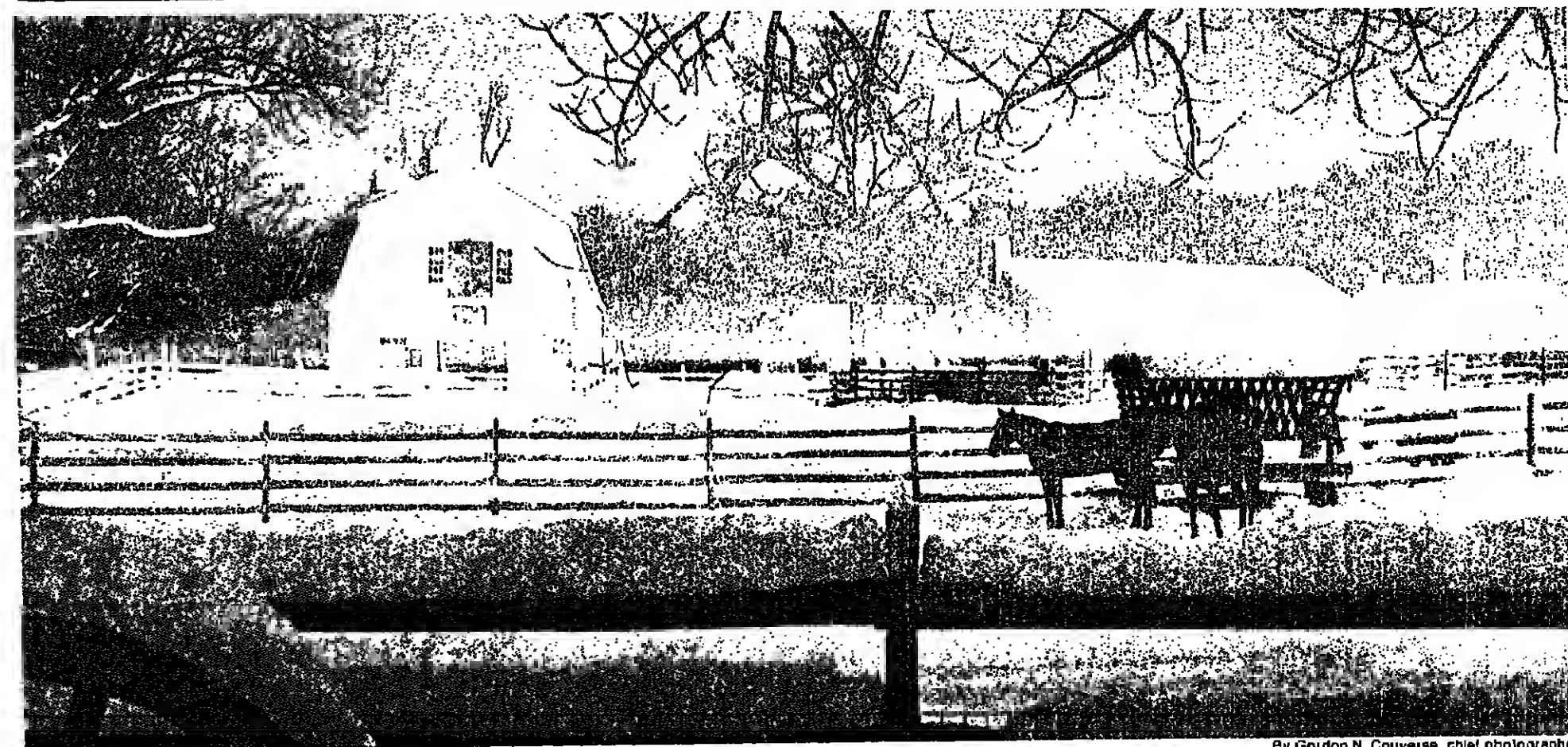
Si cela semble impossible à croire — que le bien sincère et extérieurisé se manifeste quand la nature spirituelle de l'homme est acceptée en pensée — nous disons de nouveau, essayez !

« Miscellaneous Writings », p. 339 ; « Mathieu 11:28 ; « Matthieu 5:4.

« Christian Science » prononce « christen » sans « n ».

La traduction française du livre d'étude de la Science Chrétienne « Science et Santé, avec la Clé des Ecritures » de Mary Baker Eddy, ainsi que la liste des agents au regard d'un peut l'acheter dans nos Salles de Lecture de la Science Chrétienne ou le commander à Frances C. Carron, Publishers Agent, One Torrey Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Pour tous renseignements sur les autres publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à The First French Christian Science Publishing Society, One Torrey Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.



The only creatures stirring in this snowy Dover, Mass., farm scene are two herdy horses

By Gordon N. Carver, chief photographer

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Übersetzung des auf der Home-Forum-Seite in englisch erscheinenden religiösen Artikels
(Eine deutsche Übersetzung erscheint wöchentlich)

Der Ausweg

Was können wir tun, wenn wir uns in einer Sackgasse, aus irgendeinem Grunde in einer unheilvollen Lage befinden, aus der es keinen Ausweg zu geben scheint ?

Die Christliche Wissenschaft gibt uns keine trübselige Antwort. Sie sagt nicht lediglich zur Beschwichtigung, daß jede Wolke einen Silberstreifen habe oder daß die Nacht gerade vor der Morgendämmerung am dunkelsten sei. Hinter diesen allgemein bekannten Worten kann ein Funken Wahrheit stecken. Aber die Wahrheit muß ausfindig gemacht und auf eine geistige Grundlage gestellt werden, andernfalls beruhigen die Worte nur für den Augenblick.

Wir haben Grund, Mut zu fassen — das ist es, was die Christliche Wissenschaft sagt. Sie erklärt z. B. mit den Worten ihrer Entdeckerin und Gründerin, Mary Baker Eddy: « Erfahrung führt zum Sieg, nie zur Niederlage ; und aus der Niederlage erhebt sich das Geheimnis des Sieges. Daß das Morgen aus dem Heute kommt und der nächste Tag ist, kleidet die Zukunft in der Regenbogenfarben der Hoffnung. »

« I pray that Mr. Carter does not forget he has been saying about human rights.

Aber warum ? Mrs. Eddys Lehren erklären es deutlich. Das Warum beruht auf der geistigen Grundlage eines vollkommenen Gottes und eines vollkommenen Menschen — des unbefleckten Kindes Gottes, ungeachtet aller gegenteiligen Argumente, ungeachtet der äußeren Umstände, die für die augenblickliche mögliche Lage, aus der wir so gern entfliehen möchten, zu sprechen scheinen.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft geht an alle menschlichen Probleme heran, indem sie von der wichtigen Erklärung im ersten Kapitel des ersten Buches Mose ausgeht, daß Gott alles gemacht hat, was gemacht ist, und daß der Mensch Gottes — ihr und mein wahres, geistiges Selbst — sein vollkommenes Ebenbild ist. Die augenblickliche entnervende Situation scheint dies durchaus nicht zu bestätigen. Das läßt sich nicht leugnen ! Aber die Situation mag anders sein, als sie sich scheint. Die Christliche Wissenschaft verachtet nicht, daß das Böse im menschlichen Leben niemals die Wirklichkeit ist, die es zu sein scheint. Es kann vor der Wahrheit des

geistigen Seins nicht bestehen.

Deshalb konnte Jesus offen und ehrlich sagen: « Kommet her zu mir alle, die ihr mühselig und beladen seid ; ich will euch erquicken. » Und in seiner Bergpredigt erklärte er: « Selig sind, die da Leid tragen ; denn sie sollen getröstet werden. » Wenn wir über die Umstände klagen, wenn wir glauben, wir hätten unseren Frieden und unsere Lebensfreude verloren, wenn wir das Leben, wie es sich gerade jetzt zeigt, als Bürde empfinden, so bedeutet das, daß wir das wahre Wesen des Seins nicht verstehen. Es bedeutet, daß wir an ebenjene Dinge glauben, die zu leugnen Jesus gekommen war. Der Mensch kann niemals etwas Geringeres sein als das vollkommene und glückliche Ebenbild Gottes.

Wenn wir also den Mut dazu haben, können wir in der Tat inmitten unserer Niederlage das « Geheimnis des Sieges » finden: Wir können uns unser Vertrauen auf das geistige Wesen des Menschen wahren, auf die geistige Wirklichkeit, die für unser individuelles Sein nach wie vor kennzeichnend ist, ungeachtet der äußeren

Umstände. Wie wird sich dies auf jene Umstände auswirken ? Versuchen Sie es: Sie werden dann entdecken, daß der innere Friede, den sich eine Zuversicht mit sich bringt, das Bewußtsein geistigen Wohlbefindens, tatsächlich das äußerlich in Erscheinung tretende Böse auflösen wird.

Scheitert es zu schwer, zu glauben, daß das wahre Gute äußerlich in Erscheinung tritt, wenn das geistige Wesen des Menschen akzeptiert wird ? Dann sagen wir noch einmal: Versuchen Sie es !

« Vermischte Schriften », S. 339 ; « Mathäus 11:28 ; « Mathäus 5:4.

« Christian Science » spricht « christen » ohne « n ».

Die deutsche Übersetzung des Lehrbuchs der Christlichen Wissenschaft, « Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zum Heiligen Schrift » von Mary Baker Eddy, ist mit dem englischen Text auf der gegenüberliegenden Seite erhältlich. Das Buch kann in den Lesesalons der Christlichen Wissenschaft gekauft werden oder von Frances C. Carron, Publishers Agent, One Torrey Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Auswahl über andere christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache liegt auf Anfrage bei der Verlag, The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Torrey Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.



'Old Woman Frying Eggs': Oil on canvas by Velásquez (1598-1660)

Courtesy of The National Gallery at Scotland, Edinburgh

The quiet harmonies of Velásquez

This intense picture is one of Velásquez's *bodegones*. The word refers to a particular kind of painting which was not only distinct from portraiture or religious painting in the eyes of early 17th-century Spanish artists, but was also different in its requirements and expectations from strict "still life" painting.

Velásquez's *bodegones* (and those that survive are early works, mostly painted in Seville before he moved to Madrid to become the court painter) all bring into conjunction people, food, and domestic objects on a table. Everything in them stands out in strong contrasts of even, constant brilliance and deep, rich shadow. The space depicted seems primarily filled with shadow rather than light, so the light brings out the separateness of different objects and unifies them only across intervals of impenetrable darkness.

In the "Old Woman Frying Eggs" this kind

of interrupted cohesiveness works specially well, with a rhythm of bright areas and patches emerging out of the darkness like the transparent egg-whites coalescing into sudden form in the surrounding oil.

The people in the *bodegones* seem to have little or no communication with each other. In a genre of painting where inanimate objects are treated with the same absorbing interest and passion as figures, it is probably inevitable that the humans will become more like objects. Indeed it is almost possible to feel that the two pitchers in the bottom right corner of this one are in cheerful gossip; that the highlights on the onion, the mortar and pestle, the boy's glass, like xylophone notes, answer each other's clear-pitched ring; that the eggs are sizzling with a more excited semblance of liveliness than the old woman might ever show toward the boy. All the same, her lips part slightly. . . . Perhaps she

is telling him to fetch the salt? Though if she is, he certainly isn't listening. The fact is they both seem utterly self-contained, either lost in their own thoughts, or strangely without thought at all, like the subjects of a dream.

The Italian painter Caravaggio is considered the source of the kind of lighting used in Velásquez's *bodegones*. Certainly Velásquez will have seen copies of the Italian's work, and his "naturalism" and dramatic light and shadow obviously appealed to him.

But Caravaggio's light throws into relief the momentary tension of human narratives. It is at the service of an event. Velásquez's light seems to be there for its own sake; if there is a compelling event it is the light itself. "Old Woman Frying Eggs" is scarcely a subject for Caravaggio — not a "Doubting Thomas" or a "Conversion of St. Paul" or

even a "Supper at Emmaus," though the comes closer.

In spite of its earthbound domesticity, however, there is in its quiet harmonies an almost pious stillness, a quality that one can see recurring in other painters, like Chardin in the 18th or Millet in the 19th century. The suggestion that a kind of quietude, acceptance of poverty is the higher wealth might be this that led one student of Velásquez's art, José López-Roy, to state: "Velásquez is actually a unifying religious undercurrent in all Velásquez's youthful works."

Clearly this picture comes nearer to the paintings of dwarves and jesters, so patently of a religious nature, than it does to the tragically compassionate, then it does to the idealized royal portraits, or the religiously open religious works.

Christopher Anderson

The importance of friendship

Nothing is more admirable than a twenty-year-old friendship. One is always on cue. Always sure of the outcome. There is a feeling of warmth, of tranquillity. In the end, one closes the door, one is "among friends," one draws one's pension of "do you remember." A solid, family man's sort of investment in the "Friends Come First" building society.

But suddenly there are "the others." The friendship has become an exclusive, a specialized thing: political, or gastronomic, or social. We have become the elite of the lunch bowls players of Paris society, of a parish Friendly Society, or the Veterans of Abstract Art, or Mme. Verdun's "little clan" . . . a circle, a ring.

To break into the circle, to stop the dance — the antisocial act par excellence. The circle, by definition, must be closed, stay closed. However vast it is. "If all the lads in all the world would only clasp each other's hands, . . . I know the song. But there must be two hands ready to let go of one another, most of them, to let in the someone you weren't expecting? And the someone you weren't expecting, the poor wretch, the parasite, the one who upsets things, who bursts open the cozily shut door, isn't he always the same person?

Our friends, yes. We have friends who are very dear to us, who come to dinner with us over and over again, on Sunday evenings, and who share our hopes, our concerns, our projects. But at those dinners, because we never know how many of us there will be, perhaps those who don't come again are more important than those who do?

I say to Jacques: "Later, when the children are married, when we're alone we'll be able to . . ."

And Jacques breaks in ironically: "Do you really imagine we shall ever be alone?"

Then I say: "It isn't the friends that matter, it's friendship." "Thanks a lot," Jeanne says. Sometimes it's very difficult to make oneself understood.

Sometimes it's very difficult to understand. I think clumsily, slowly. I deliberate, I analyze. And it is others, the ones who can talk without thinking about what they're going to say in advance, who suddenly hand me an answer. They come, they go, and sometimes they leave behind a word, a smile that to me is so precious that I would like to thank them. But they've already gone, perhaps they'll come again, there's no knowing. I would like them to, I would like people to be able to wander in and out of our house the way one can wander in and out of cafes, railway stations, churches. No, those comparisons are too graphic. The way one can wander to and out of a paper house, one of those Japanese houses that have so many openings, this is how encampments are made: resting on the earth, an idea of a house, and that's enough, because one is together inside it.

"Together, but sitting in a terrible draft," Jeanne commented when I tried to win her over to the idea of such an existence. My loneliness was deflated.

Françoise Mallet-Joris

From "The Paper House," translated by Derek Colman, © 1971; Farrar, Straus & Giroux.

Knocking on closed doors

Through the years I have knocked on many closed doors. Whether they opened to me depended on the felicity of the moment, for a closed door may be saying many things. It may be saying that the door is shut to keep out the cold or rain or the heat of a summer day. It may be saying no one is home. Or, in the case of a business, a society, a club, it may be saying, clearly, that no one may enter except on invitation. However, if one doesn't knock, how will one find out?

I am careful, naturally, not to be put in a position of opening a door that is closed — and given the choice of, as in the Frank R. Stockton story, a lady or a tiger. My reasons for knocking are usually uncomplicated and hopeful. For instance, I think that it would be difficult for me to knock at a door and ask for bread even if I were hungry. But many times I have knocked on the door of someone who has a lovely garden and perhaps a plant I have never seen before. There is something about the very nature of gardening that leaves its stamp on those who engage in it. I have never met an unpleasant gardener or a selfish one, for I have come away from doors opened to me carrying a snip of a new-to-me plant to try out on a window sill now that I have no garden of my own.

There is something intriguing, too, in passing the kind of examination that ensues, sometimes through a door with a peephole in it. I remember that as a child I would stand on a doorstep and know that from the second-floor window I was being scrutinized through an arrangement of mirrors, the person behind the window, unseen, and I in doubt about my reception until the door opened to receive me.

Sometimes the closed faces of people are like thick, oak doors. Here my knocking is in the form of a smile and if it ignites a smile in the other who seemed so closed, I glow with the welcome even if it is only for a moment when we pass each other.

There are, of course, doors that were once open and are now closed. For these an instant of sadness, a sigh of regret, but the heart-lifting realization of all the countless doors still waiting to be approached, balances the loss.

One of the things I love best is coming to the still-closed door of the approaching new year. It is almost a transparent door in some ways, for I know it will have so many days, weeks, months. I can foresee its seasons, expect its bright days and dark, its rains, its snows, its summer delights. There will be change, I know, and a measure of tears and laughter. But so much unknown. So many mysteries. So each year I march up to it hopefully, lovingly, expecting the best: and knock.

The important thing is to see the door swing back. All that is needed is room enough to wedge my foot in, to squeeze through.

Oh — when I knock, my knuckles rap out the code word for please.

Bessie F. Collins

The Monitor's religious article

The way of escape

What can we do when we face an impasse, when for some reason we find ourselves in a predicament from which there seems no way of escape?

Christian Science will not give us a gaudy, gaudy answer. It will not say, as a mere human assurance, that every cloud has its silver lining or that the night is darkest just before the dawn. There can be some truth behind these common remarks; but the truth needs to be sought out and spiritually based, or else the remarks at best do nothing but momentarily soothe.

There is reason for encouragement — that Christian Science does say, it says, for instance, in those words of its Discoverer and Founder, Mary Baker Eddy: "Experience is victor, never the vanquished; and out of defeat comes the secret of victory. That tomorrow starts from today and is one day beyond it, rules the future with hope's rainbow hues."

But why? That is what her teaching clearly explains. The why rests on the spiritual foundation of perfect God and perfect man — God's kingdom intact, regardless of any arguments to the contrary, regardless of outward conditions that apparently support the predicament of the moment from which we want so much to escape.

Christian Science takes its approach to human problems on the essential statement of the first chapter of Genesis that God made all that was made, and that God's man — the real, spiritual selfhood of you and me — is His perfect image. Certainly this doesn't seem to be borne out by the discouraging situation of the moment. No denying that! But the situation may not be as it seems. Christian Science assures us that the evil of human experience is never the reality it seems to be. It cannot stand up before the truth of spiritual being.

This is why Jesus was able to say in all honesty and openness, "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." And again, as part of his Sermon on the Mount, "Blessed are they that mourn: for they shall be comforted." To mourn over our circumstances, to feel we have lost the peace and joy of life, to be burdened with life as it seems to be right now, is to misunderstand the true nature of being. It is to believe those very things that Jesus came to deny. Man can never be less than the perfect and happy likeness of God.

So if we have the courage for it, we can indeed find the "secret of victory" in the midst

BIBLE VERSE

They seek me daily, and delight to know my ways, as a nation that did righteousness, and forsook not the ordinance of their God: they ask of me the ordinances of justice; they take delight in approaching to God. Isaiah 58:2

Rooster at the Crèche

Cock-a-doodle-do!
I'd rather crow than coo,
I'd rather crow for Mary's son
than ring a belfry carillon.
I'd rather gather manger grain
than be a golden weather-vane.

Norma Farber

of our defeat: we can maintain our confidence in the spiritual nature of man, in the spiritual reality that continues to identify our individual being, no matter what the outward circumstances. What difference will this make with those circumstances? Try it, and you will discover that the inner peace such confidence brings, the sense of spiritual well-being, will actually dissolve the outward evil.

If this seems too much to believe — that gentle and outward good will result when the spiritual nature of man is accepted into thought — again we say, try it!

"Miscellaneous Writings," p. 339; "Matthew 11:28; (Matthew 5:4.

A search that satisfies

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OPINION AND...

Joseph C. Harsch

Who says Arabs should not put up the price?

The latest rise in the price of imported oil has generated in the United States another round of headlines and cartoons presenting Arabs to a wide range of unattractive images. The implication is that they are malicious, sinister bandits stealing from good Americans who become the innocent victims of Arab greed.

It seems to me that this is a classic case of trying to make someone else the scapegoat for one's own folly.

First of all, what is wrong with raising the price of a scarce commodity when the demand goes up? What American businessman in the position of the Arabs wouldn't do precisely the same? Oil is a scarce commodity. Its supply is limited. At present rates of rising consumption it would all be gone within another 20 to 30 years. The Arabs don't want to run out of oil. It is almost their only resource. Raising the price is one way of trying to stretch out what they have. They are probably foolish to be selling it as fast and as cheaply as they are.

Second, the price of everything they buy from the industrialized countries has gone up. Some Arabs claim it has risen by 25 percent over the last 12 months. That is an exaggeration, and besides, they don't have to buy sophisticated military hardware which is one of the most expensive items on world markets — and with the latest rising price tags. But the

price of things they buy has probably gone up by more than the 5 percent the Saudi Arabians have added to their posted prices. At that rate the Saudis are probably selling their oil more cheaply now than they did a year ago in terms of real values.

Third, the increasing demand for oil is not their fault. They warned all of us back in 1973 when they applied their embargo on oil shipments in retaliation for military aid to their enemy, Israel. The sudden jolt set off a great campaign in the United States to regain American oil independence. And for a while a lot of people took the matter seriously enough to do a little about it.

In 1974 Americans actually reduced their imports of oil. Partly this was due to mild winter weather. But partly also it was done by driving cars more slowly, heating houses and buildings less extravagantly, and in general not wasting quite as much energy as Americans have become accustomed to waste.

Well — that was 1974. In 1975 and 1976 Americans slipped back into their earlier habits. Consumption went up as American oil production went down. Imports increased by roughly two million barrels a day during this last two-year period. Right now, for the first time in its history, the United States is importing almost as much oil (43 percent) as it is producing. It is

getting more, not less, dependent on imported oil. And in the process, of course, it is helping to advance the day when oil will simply run out.

Then there is the Israeli angle to the oil story. Some accuse the Arabs of using oil prices as leverage on the United States to counteract Israeli influence. The Saudis certainly had future peace negotiations in mind when they broke the price front in OPEC and limited themselves to the 5 percent rise. It was a gesture of restraint and goodwill to the new incoming administration in Washington. The Saudis certainly hope that when the time comes Washington will in return put some pressure on Israel to move toward peace terms which the Arabs could accept.

When was the use of economic sanctions ever made illegal? The United States has used them many a time in pursuit of its foreign policies. It boycotted Cuba. There is still supposed to be a boycott of Rhodesian products. The U.S. denies most-favored-nation tariff treatment to the Soviet Union in an attempt to coerce it into releasing more Jews. A wheat embargo was tried briefly, until Midwest wheat farmers rebelled. Economic sanctions are a recognized instrument of foreign policy. The Arabs are at war with Israel. There is a truce at the moment, but there is still a state

of hostility between Arabs and Israelis.

Arab oil leverage on Washington is used to the disadvantage of Israel. But Israel uses every form of leverage it possesses on Washington to serve its purposes against the Arabs. There are many reasons in logic why the Arabs should not do their best to counteract that leverage. They don't have much except oil. Israel's leverage on Washington far outweighs what the Arabs can do with their oil.

For half a century the British were the major foreign power in Washington. The cause of the leverage they used to have for the turn of the century when both Washington and London were practicing "manifest destiny" imperialism in an unofficial partnership right through to World War II. The British was the foreign country with greatest ability to influence American policy. But even in the heyday of their influence the British were scattered. They probably couldn't swing a dozen votes in the Congress. So, they had to work on their oil. It is an increasingly effective weight — only because Americans are not willing to do what is necessary to get them out from under the need for imported oil.

The Arabs have no constituency in the United States. The Arab vote is negligible. They probably couldn't swing a dozen votes in the Congress. So, they had to work on their oil. It is an increasingly effective weight — only because Americans are not willing to do what is necessary to get them out from under the need for imported oil.

Do people laugh with an accent?

Melvin Maddocks

There is no subject more treacherous to generalize upon than national character — unless, of course, it's humor. The British man of letters, J. B. Priestley, has put both feet in the quicksand by bringing up the double-jopardy topic, "English Humor" (Stein & Day, \$16.95).

He is all for it, as things turn out, and only frets when he fears "English humor" is being influenced by something dastardly called "American humor," which puts him in such a piffle he doesn't even care to define it.

Well, a writer on humor is probably entitled to preserve his own good humor any way he can. And as a matter of fact, good humor is exactly what Mr. Priestley values most about his "English humor." From Chaucer on, he rules that "English humor" has "some root in affection" and "good sense" and, furthermore, is "tolerant" and full of "enormous zest."

At one point Mr. Priestley describes himself "roaring out" with "affection" and "zest" (you can bet) a song from "The Beggar's Opera" while "round the piano with friends." In this self-portrait one glimpses in action Mr. Priestley's notion of "English humor" — "heartily," "generally," definitely "not sour," as he specifies elsewhere.

Falstaff and Bottom, Sam Weller and Micawber — not to forget Alice through the looking-glass and the owl and the pussycat — all finally seem to take on a Priestley cast until the reader begins to think of the history of English humor in hyphenated terms. Max Beerbohm

Priestley, P. G. Wodehouse-Priestley. Even Evelyn Waugh-Priestley, who may have become "sour" in the end but started out with "affection," at least as Mr. Priestley rather imaginatively interprets "Decline and Fall."

He also manages the considerable feat of finding Laurence Sterne almost totally benign, though Jonathan Swift is too much for him. He would like to include him in the gang around the piano, but there is, there can be no Swift-Priestley. And so the poor Dean is excommunicated as a "satirist," a dirty word in the Priestley vocabulary.

Mr. Priestley is not the first to discover a remarkable resemblance between the sense of humor of those he admires and his own. Biographers of Gogol and Chokhov solemnly describe "Russian humor." In terms that seem to apply to their own theories more than their subjects. And when it comes to "American humor," how astonished writers on Mark Twain are to find their own sniping at just the targets they would snipe at — if only they were funny and talented themselves.

"Irish humor" is perhaps the most ethnically dangerous topic of all, next to the Polish joke. One can imagine Mr. Priestley finding Irish humor full of zeal and affection too. Other readers, as with Dickens, might

find a melancholy malice to their "Irish humor" — to so-called comedies like Synge's "Playboy of the Western World" and O'Casey's "Juno and the Paycock."

And here may lie where the significant distinctions in humor occur — according to temperament rather than national boundaries. The Priestley faction, taking "Tom Jones" as their model, prize humor as the celebration of life. Their leg-slapping laughter, their perennially high spirits vote their approval of the jolly way the world goes. "Gusto" is the word. These are the Sunshine boys.

On the other hand, there are the Deadpan. The Deadpan are not so thrilled by human existence. It not only looks a little ridiculous in their tall, thin, corrupt and ill-intended — rather glacially as far as go. Laughter for the Deadpan comes from the throat rather than the belly. Laughter for the Deadpan is less sunshine than purging fire. Laughter for the Deadpan is not so much a social act (one more rictus for "Beggars' Opera") as a solitary exercise in keeping one's sanity.

Viewed in these terms, there is no "right" humor, no "wrong" humor — only different occasions, different needs. Still, this perception will not prevent anybody from behaving as politically astute humor as about anything else — which should be enough to make the rest of us double up on the spot if we have any sense of humor at all.

A Monday and Thursday feature by the Monitor's columnist-at-large.

A question of horse sense

By John Giond

When a survey proved that children today are not so well taught as those of ten years ago, the newspapers (etc.) easily found a professional educator to comment. He said to pay no attention; this is not important. I am accordingly paying no attention, and deem the matter unimportant, but I am wondering about the validity of an opinion by one involved. I suspect all schoolteachers think all schoolteachers are excellent people, a frothy of humankind and not entirely an academic oddity. I am also wondering about the capacity of the news-gathering fraternity when the pros and cons of an issue can both be had from the same unbiased source.

Aaron Matthews had a son in whom he was well pleased, and our community had many stories about Aaron's unstinting approval of his offspring. On one occasion he was telling a stranger, "Yessir — I looked up and there was that boy of mine toasting those great horse out of the woods just as good as any man!"

The stranger asked, "How old is your boy, Mr. Matthews?"

"Twenty-eight."

That "the Matthews boy" was not otherwise accounted extraordinary around town caused no noticeable diminution in his father's esteem. It was over this.

In the old days, the Gypsies came through Maine trading horses. The black arts and devious bandishments in the lore of these wandering people were not to the fore then; the Gypsies with their strings of horses behind the wagons of the caravans were welcome, and when it came to horses a Gypsy was reliable. This did a service by bringing new blood lines into the region, and farmers who needed something a mile better would wait for the Gypsies. My grandfather, who was not above speaking well of his own faults, over-learned to con a Gypsy, and when he and the chief scooped in the dooryard to haggle, Grandfather descended from his usual trading easiness to be as honest as the chief. It was, he said, the best policy. Otherwise, he felt, he would get his teeth skinned.

One summer Grandfather thus acquired a new horse, and he was a beautiful animal. Soon, however, Grandfather felt this horse

wasn't quite up to his reasonable expectations, and he had a feeling maybe the Gypsy had been frugal here and there with the truth, but as he thought over the conversation of the swap, he was forced to admit in honesty that the Gypsy had not stretched a point or understated a fact. The trade had been forthright, and Grandfather could see that the fault of this new horse had not been concealed; they had, on the contrary, been openly stated, except that Grandfather somehow missed all that. Now, later, he remembered the particulars, and was amused that the Gypsy's honesty had beguiled his Yankee ditty.

But he still had this no-good horse, and having learned a valuable lesson from the wanderers, he set about rectifying the matter. The horse looked like a million dollars, so Gramps took to tethering him out by the mailbox, so passing farmers might admire him, and perhaps generate desire. One day desire hovered, and Asa Blethen came in on the pretext that his horse needed a drink at the well, and as Gramps knew Asa from away back, he realized he was about to recover his Gypsy gyp. "Nice lookin' hoss," said Asa.

After the usual preliminary amens, he was about a half-hour, they got down to work and having the Gypsy technique in mind, Gramps played things in utter honesty. "Does look good," he said, "but I won't be the good as he looks, he's got two faults."

"Oh?"

"Yeah. I wouldn't say so ordinarily, but seein' all's you, I have to say so. Tell you what, I'll tell you what one of his faults is. Right now, and if we trade — then I'll tell you the other one. First one is — he's awfully hard to catch."

Asa saw no problem with that — don't let him loose. So after haggling the price, he agreed to trade and Asa handed over the money. "Now," said Asa, "what's his second fault?"

Gramps had counted the money and gave it into his pocket. He said, "He ain't no good to you catch him."

So there are times when those close to a transaction need not be dishonest. To those hosses. (Moral.)

COMMENTARY

Readers write

Hungary's crown, loans to Italy, corruption in India

I am deeply disturbed and embarrassed by the recent article by Eric Bourne entitled "Will Jimmy Carter keep Stephen the Good's crown?" The article is incoherent:

1. There was no Hungarian king called "Stephen the Good." He was a Polish king. Hungary's first king is being referred to as "Saint Stephen" in the history books.

2. The crown was not "stolen by Hungary's pro-Nazi fascists" but was hidden first from the invading Germans by the legal Crown Guard, a group selected for this honor by the Hungarian Parliament in 1922, and again in 1944. At the approach of the Russian troops it was taken out of the country and handed over for safe keeping to a representative of the American government, to be returned when Hungary will be again a free and independent country.

3. As long as Russian troops are stationed in Hungary, and under the protection of these troops a 4.6 percent minority (the Communist Party) is ruling the country following the strict guidelines set by the Kremlin, Hungary cannot be regarded as free and independent. Therefore, the symbol of Hungarian independence should not be returned there, until the Russian troops leave the country, and the Hungarian people is able to exercise its free will through free election as an independent nation.

4. It must also be pointed out that the word "fascist" as well as the fascist organization was established by Mussolini in Italy. There were no fascists in Hungary, only nationalist patriots who have tried to defend their country

the best they knew how from enemies on both sides. The term "fascist" was used in a derogatory manner in Hungary between 1945 and 1949 by the communists against all those who fought in the war against the invading Russians or resisted later the communist takeover. Albert Was, President American Hungarian Literary Guild Astor Park, Fla.

[Eric Bourne writes: I do not question the personal honesty of the Crown Guard. But, nonetheless, whatever their motives, the crown was taken from its lawful, constitutional place. Nor am I unaware of the special historical significance as well as emotional regard with which the crown is cherished by Hungarians.]

[Yet concerning the manner of its removal from Budapest — and despite the confusion of the time — certain facts are matters of record: The crown, with other regalia and much other treasure, was put aboard the train on which the leader of the pro-Nazi Hungarian Arrow Cross, Ferenc Szalasi, fled Budapest as the Russians closed on the capital.]

[Only shortly before, he had been made head of government by the Germans after the chief of state Admiral Horthy was deposed and deported because of his decision to surrender and his order to Hungarian troops to cease fighting.]

[Whether Ferenc Szalasi's organization is described as fascist, pro-Nazi or pro-Axis, or simply Arrow Cross, is irrelevant. Most Western authorities have no doubt on the matter.]

[How and when, three decades after the war, the crown should be returned to Hungary is, of course, open to argument by Hungarians, at home or abroad.]

Landing to Italy

As an American living in Italy and therefore much involved in its everyday affairs, I am deeply troubled by Prime Minister Andreotti's visit to Washington to "create a climate favorable to further loans," as the press here has put it.

Notwithstanding Mr. Andreotti's affirmations that the recent austerity measures adopted and those to follow qualify Italy as a sound financial risk, it is no secret here that these harsh measures have hit those least able to cope with them.

As most Italians know, the government's problems stem directly from the inefficiency, immaturity, nepotism, and patronage which have been rampant for years. The tax dodgers, the flight of capital into Switzerland, the useless government agencies that pay fat salaries, have not been dealt with at all. The promise for an all-out fight against tax evaders has become a national joke since so far there have been only two cases where heavy fines have been imposed, but considering the immense wealth of the people involved, these have been reason for further derision.

Considering what our Americans pay in taxes, surely we have a legitimate reason to ask these countries to clean house before further loans are made? Lina del Tinto Cufiso Sironi (Aquila) Italy

Mrs. Gandhi and Lincoln

I was surprised to see one of your readers comparing Indira Gandhi with Lincoln. There are a few points that Harinderpal Singh mentioned which need straightening out.

The overseas Indian Times, which too the government line, reports a 14 percent price rise since this March. The money supply has increased by 15 percent, and figures of the inflation rate have been left in your imagination. The truth probably is that the much-publicized zero inflation and price rise phenomenon were due to good weather, which affects the economy, rather than to Mrs. Gandhi.

The bureaucracy and corruption today is as bad as it was in pre-emergency days; one can still manage to get a berth on a train by paying underhand, or one can still get away with major crimes by bribing policemen.

Mrs. Gandhi has kept on postponing the elections, has put the opposition behind bars or has immobilized them, has sent staff abroad to harass free-thinking citizens there, and has made a once independent judiciary a subordinate organization to the government line. Surely such a person should not be compared with Lincoln. There is only one person she can be compared with in recent history — Stalin. Triv, N.Y.

Samuel Tiwari

We invite readers' letters for this column. Of course, we cannot answer every one, and some are embargoed before publication, but thoughtful comments are welcome.

Joseph C. Harsch

A fiasco in intelligence

According to current news reports President-Elect Jimmy Carter will find on his desk when he comes to Washington a radically revised estimate of the military capabilities and intentions of the Soviet Union toward the United States.

According to the revised estimate, the Soviets are driving not for equality but for superiority and this drive, unless promptly and adequately countered, could lead to a disaster for the world position of the United States and its allies.

The change in estimates, it is reported, is regarded as a tremendous victory for the "hawk" faction in the defense community in Washington.

This is the surface of a fascinating story about the gathering and use of intelligence in Washington. The story dates back to 1951 when the new Eisenhower administration was settling into the management of American affairs. At the Central Intelligence Agency, then in its infancy, the new director, Allen Dulles, accepted a recommendation that a group of eminent outside experts be employed to check over the estimates prepared within the agency.

The result was a panel of some 15 outsiders, mostly from university centers. Three or four times a year these people would come to

Washington to review the work of the people inside government responsible for making up the national estimates on which strategy and policy are based. The panel was made up of people chosen for their objectivity. There were no zealots among them.

The existence of this system has never been disclosed or publicly known until the present controversy erupted. The system operated from 1951 until 1972. During that entire time there was never a single "leak" about its existence, its work, or its influence on the national estimates. Under this system the estimates were based on "evidence available from all sources with no vested interest in either foreign policy or military policy and no bias except toward establishing the truth as well as it can be perceived." (The quote is from Ray Cline, former deputy director of the CIA, in his current book, "Secrets, Spies and Scholars.")

This system was closed down at the end of the first Nixon administration, some say because it seemed to have outlived its usefulness. Others think it was killed by Henry Kissinger because he could not control it and because its estimates sometimes failed to support or justify his policies.

In 1976 George Bush, the new CIA director,

decided to revive the system in preparing the latest version of estimates on the Soviet Union and its capabilities and intentions. But he decided on one change in its character. Instead of picking experts noted for their objectivity he deliberately picked a panel of persons known for their dissent from the general line of thinking inside the government's own intelligence community. He wanted, he said, a "competitive analysis."

Mr. Bush got that — and something else he had not expected. On CBS television on Jan. 1 he said he was "appalled by the leaks," and the "lack of discipline" of some one or more persons who participated in that work. His panel of "competitive" experts did not show the capacity for anonymity which marked the work of the earlier panel. The names of those on that panel have not yet been printed. All the names of members of the "competitive" panel have been spread around the world, and their views given a velocity and weight which they had not previously been able to achieve.

The effect is to give new weight in the upcoming debate on military policy to the views of those who do have a "vested interest" in foreign and military policy. According to Mr. Cline, currently director of Georgetown Uni-

versity's Center for Strategic and International Studies, Mr. Bush's experiment in the "competitive" experiment "subverted" the process of arriving at national estimates. He called the panel "a kangaroo court of outside critics all picked for one point of view."

Mr. Bush could have obtained balance had he picked his "competitive panel" equally from "hawks" and "doves." Or he might have had two outside panels, one of "hawks" (as he did) and the other of "doves" (which he did not). That would have bracketed the work of the intelligence experts of government by both types of outside influence.

As a result, when Mr. Carter starts his work on national strategy he will have in front of him National Strategy Memorandum 246 which has been heavily influenced by the "hawks" but untouched by "doves." And when it comes to the ensuing debate in Congress and in the public press the "hawks" will have an advantage they could not otherwise have enjoyed.

It has been a great victory for the "hawks" and a fiasco for those who believe that the true function of the government's intelligence community is to arrive at information and estimates free from "the disorderly flood of advice based on military and diplomatic hopes and fears."

Brighter prospects for Australia's farmer

By Deols Warner

Melbourne

Australia, like most other developed countries, does not expect a quick end to the problems of unemployment, inflation, and low productivity. But for one section of the community that has suffered more than most in the recent past, 1977 looks somewhat brighter.

The man on the land can at last expect a worthwhile return for his investment and labor.

When the wool selling season ended in Christmas week, cash returns to woolgrowers were running 33 percent above the average for the whole of last season. The average price per bale was \$308 (Australian), the highest for years.

A voluntary restraint agreement concluded by the Australian Government and the Ford administration will result in an increase in exports for cattle farmers the prospects, which seemed terribly bleak a year ago, have also begun to improve. In the worst days, many

cattlemen could only stay on their farms thanks to government loans.

The average return to specialist cattle farmers last year rose to \$60 a week, which is below the poverty level. Yet meat prices were rising in the shops as the wages for middlemen continued to increase.

While the farmer was wondering where the money was coming from for the next loaf of bread, the man who removed the bones from beef in the slaughterhouse was earning more than \$200 a week, and the costs were naturally passed on to the consumer.

But just when the export market seemed to have faltered almost everywhere, the United States, the Soviet Union and Japan have all started buying again.

A voluntary restraint agreement concluded by the Australian Government and the Ford administration will result in an increase in ex-

ports to the United States of almost 300,000 tons during the first 12 months of the Carter administration. The Soviet Union has entered the market and will take 42,500 tons before the end of June.

Market prospects also look brighter in Japan. Talks on the Cabinet level will be held in Tokyo soon.

Under pressure from Japanese beef producers, Tokyo had reduced meat imports — of which Australia is the main supplier — to 20,000 tons for the second part of 1976. But Australians now hope for an increased quota of about 45,000 tons for the first half of 1977. They may not get all they want, but the Japanese have already agreed to some increase.

Although higher prices and additional export sales do not mean that prosperity is just around the corner for the sheep grower and cattle producer, the seemingly hopelessness and heartbreak of the recent past appears to

be over. Television viewers no longer are shocked by pictures of farmers shooting their cattle in drought-affected areas. In fact, farmers have begun to restock their flocks and herds.

Wheat growers will receive a first advance this year of \$1.80 a bushel. Prospects seem good for the sole of the entire crop.

As for dollar devaluation — it has brought a windfall to all farmers who produce for the export market.

In human terms, all of this means that once again farmers will have enough to feed and clothe their family. Wives will be able to stay at home and look after the children instead of seeking work in the shrinking labor market.

Already a substantial number of farmers who look outside work themselves, leaving their wives to manage the farms, are returning home.